The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal---Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art. Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

At $2.00, if paid in advance,— Or $2.50, if not paid in the year.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements $1.00 per square for 3 weeks; " 25 " for each cont.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—*Washington.*

VOL. LVII. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, JULY 6, 1857. NO. 35.

MAUSOLEUM

DAGUERREOTYPE CASES.

A method has long been sought for, to insert or attach DAGUERREOTYPE LIKENESSES in a tasteful and durable manner to Monuments.

An arrangement designated as above has been invented, and is now before the public, which the inventor, having submitted the same to a number of scientific gentlemen, is confident is perfectly adapted to the purpose

The CASE, which serves as an ornament, is constructed of PARIAN MARBLE, an indestructible material, of a texture corresponding well with marble generally used for Monuments.

The Daguerrotype is enclosed in a metal screw box, and made perfectly air and water tight, by means of Packing prepared for the purpose.

The box is inserted into an aperture made in the back side of the Ornamental Case, and fastened in with cement.

Light is excluded by means of a Slide, operating on a pivot: covering the front opening of the Case—the whole arrangement being securely fastened to the surface of the Monument.

The Cases are made of various sizes and designs, to correspond with the size and style of the Monument. Copies can be taken from original pictures to suit the several sizes of the Cases.

The advantages of this arrangement consist

1st. In so securing a Daguerreotype from Light, Air, and Moisture, as to preserve it for a long number of years.

2d. The addition of a beautiful Ornament to the Monument, combining the preservation of the Likeness.

3d. The comparative small cost of the ornamental Cases and their durability.

☞Mr. EDWARD SPANGLER, of Abbottstown, has the Patent for Adams County, and is prepared to furnish Cases, and have Daguerreotypes taken from copies, and inserted therein, on very moderate terms—which will be made known on application to him. Letters addressed to him will receive prompt attention.

ABBOTTSTOWN, June 15. tf

GETTYSBURG

BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION.

MEMBERS of the Gettysburg Beneficial Association, residing within four miles of the Borough of Gettysburg, are hereby notified, that, at the last meeting of the Association, an amendment to the By-Laws was adopted, confining the visits of the Stewards to the limits of the Borough. All members beyond those limits, therefore, will have to comply with the provisions on page 19 of the By-Laws, in their applications for the benefits of the Association—which are as follows:—

Any member residing out of the limits of the Stewards, requiring assistance, shall make written application for relief, to the President of the Association, which shall be accompanied with a certificate from a respectable practicing Physician, stating the nature of the applicant's disease, and his present inability to attend to business; and where the applicant resides out of the county of Adams, the said certificate shall be attested by a Magistrate, who shall certify that the Physician is a regular practitioner of Medicine; and, at the end of every week, the certificate or certificates shall be renewed in manner as above mentioned, except as respects the certificate of the Magistrate; and no renewed certificate or certificates shall be withheld from the Association for a longer period than six weeks from their date, or, if so withheld, shall be void and of none effect—and no benefit shall commence prior to the date of such written application.

H. J. STAHLE, *Pres't.*

R. G. HARPER, *Sec'y.*

June 22. 3t

R. R. R.—HOT WEATHER—DIARRHŒAS, DYSENTERIES.—Painful discharges from the bowels are more frequent in hot weather than in cold; this is caused by the heat determining an undue quantity of blood to the surface of the body, thereby leaving the bowels an easy prey to irritating causes. Indulgence in green vegetables, unripe fruits, shell fish, and fresh meats, will frequently cause Diarrhœa and Dysentery.—RADWAY'S RELIEF, taken when these pains are present, will, in a few minutes, check dysenteric symptoms, stop the pains, withdraw the blood from the surface to its proper channel. To prevent Diarrhœas and Dysenteries, one of RADWAY'S REGULATORS, taken twice per week, will keep the system in a healthy and regular condition.

Ship masters should always keep a supply of the READY RELIEF on board their vessels, as it will protect all on board against Ship Fevers, Yellow Fevers, Cholera, and all other infectious diseases. In the most sickly ports of the Tropics, where Yellow Fever, Ship Fever, and Cholera were killing off the people by scores, not a single life was lost, on those vessels that used the READY RELIEF.

For Sick Headache, Neuralgia, Toothache, Rheumatism, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will stop the most distressing pains in a few minutes.

Bilious attacks are prevented by taking a dose of REGULATORS on the first symptoms of an attack of Biliousness, Fever and Ague, and all other diseases.

For sale by A. D. Buehler, Druggist, Gettysburg.

Scythes! Scythes! Scythes!

FAHNESTOCKS have just received the largest lot of SCYTHES ever offered in the County; they comprise a variety of makes, including SILVER STEEL, STEEL BACKS, &c., to which the attention of Farmers, and others are invited, assuring them that we will sell them cheaper than elsewhere.

May 18.

SECOND ARRIVAL OF

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

WE respectfully invite the attention of buyers and customers, both in town and country, to our new stock of Goods. It consists of Dry Goods, Notions, Queensware, Cedar Ware, Crockery Ware, and Groceries.

READY-MADE CLOTHING

Clothing made to order. ☞All Goods cut free of charge, at the north west corner of the Diamond.

June 1. JOHN HOKE.

Choice Poetry.

EXHORTATION TO PRAYER.

Not on a prayerless bed, not on a prayerless bed,
Compose thy weary limbs to rest;
For they alone are blessed
With balmy sleep,
Whom angels keep;
Nor, though by care oppressed,
Or anxious sorrow,
Or thought in many a coil perplexed
For coming morrow,
Lay not thy head
On prayerless bed.

For who can tell, when sleep thine eyes shall close,
That earthly cares and woes
To thee may e'er return?
Arouse, my soul,
Slumber control,
And let thy light burn brightly;
So shall thine eyes discern
Things pure and sightly;
Taught by the Spirit, learn,
Never on thoughtless bed
To lay thine unblessed head.

Hast thou no pining want, or wish, or care,
That calls for holy prayer?
Has thy day been so bright,
That in its flight
There is no trace of sorrow?
And art thou sure to-morrow
Will be like this, and more
Abundant? Dost thou yet lay up thy store,
And still make plans for more?
Thou fool! this very night
Thy soul may wing its flight.

Hast thou no being than thyself more dear,
That ploughs the ocean deep,
And when storms sweep the wintry, lowering skies,
For whom thou wak'st and weepest?
Oh! when thy pangs are deepest,
Seek then the covenant ark of prayer,
For He that slumbereth not is there:
His ear is open to thy cry,
Oh! then, on prayerless bed
Lay not thy thoughtless head.

Arouse thee, weary soul, nor yield to slumber,
Till in communion blessed,
With the elect ye rest,
Those souls of countless number;
And with them raise
The note of praise,
Reaching from earth to heaven,
Chosen, redeemed, forgiven:
So lay thy happy head,
Prayer-crowned, on blessed bed.

Miscellaneous.

SORROW AND BLESSING.

If we descend into the bosom of the humblest homes, in the lights and shades which chequer the ordinary flow of human life, we find ample scope for that holiest discipline of the heart which is administered by sorrow. Wherever sorrow comes, in the way of duty, or by the appointment of Providence, for the trial of the believing and virtuous, it brings with it a blessing peculiarly its own. It is the special privilege of religion, amidst the changes which affect our condition and interrupt our relations, that it permits us to look up to a parent mind, and refer ourselves to His disposal, and feel sure that he designs our good. The comfort that flows from such a belief, rich in proportion to our own need of it, is a proof from experience, weightier far than all the demonstrations of the theologian, that there is a Father in heaven, who dwells in our affections and gives them their sweetness, and is ever present with the balm of His Spirit to heal their wounds. How does sorrow, in all its forms, bring home this truth to the heart? A crippled and suffering child, looked at from without, seems the heaviest of domestic afflictions. Yet once confined to our care, what an object of tender interest it becomes!—What gentle and holy affections hover over it? What a web of soft and fostering duty is woven round it! It gives new beauty and value to life. We would fain keep it with us for ever. What a void is left, when it is removed by the hand of death! The heart then learns the deep blessing of sorrow, ill exchanged for the drier interests and tasteless pleasures that must now come in its place.

There are sorrows inseparable from our choicest blessings. In the anxieties attendant on the settlement of children in the world—in the success of one, in the failure of another, in parting with a third to distant lands—there is a fuller and more warm play of the affections a wider opening of the heart to the best influences, a more healthful excitement of deep moral feeling, involving elements of incommunicable blessedness, than can ever be experienced in the easy and comfortable existence of self-indulgent celibacy, or even by those whose command of worldly patronage enables them to place their children at once in situations of honor and independence. Freedom from care is not identical with happiness. Apathy is the chilling blight of all true life.—There can be no genuine happiness without the presence of moral and religious feeling; and this is impossible, where smooth success and luxurious ease lull all deep emotion into quietude. Who does not know how affection is called forth by misfortune and sickness, and a richness of blessing put forth little suspected till it was wanted?—When our friends are thrown on our help, and can make us no return but a requital of their love, there is a generous delight in serving them. We are almost thankful for the mischance which tests the purity of our attachments and enables us to show it without a suspicion of selfishness. How doubly precious a life that is dear to us becomes when it no longer moves about free and independent in the midst of our social circle, but is confined to one spot, and can only be preserved from day to day by the constancy of our attentions and the thoughtfulness of our love! It rests now as a sacred charge on us. We hold it as a pledge from the Almighty giver, for the fidelity of our service. The affections gather with a concentrated tenderness on the single point of duty and sympathy where active kindness belongs for the time to one side only of the relation; and no token of reciprocation can be given on the other, but the faint bowing of the head which expresses a mute thankfulness, and the tender love which still gleams momentarily from the languid eye.

It is in the solemn hour of final separation that the affections assume their holiest aspect, and the sorrow that has done with time finds a peace that comes from the eternal rest. Those who have experienced this last visitation of earthly sorrow, and seen the mortal breath pass from the pale lips of parent, child, or friend, know well that at such an hour whatever faith is latent in the heart comes forth in all its strength, and rises up to the demands of our wants; and enables us to say in the depth of heavenly trust, Father, thy will be done. Never are the beloved so dear, never so inseparable from our inmost spirit, never can we so little conceive the possibility of their perishing from us forever, as in the moment when death throws his dark veil between us and them, and faith glows into intensity under the breath of affection. Never as then is this life so completely a nothing, and death a transient passage, and heaven the one only reality.

Christianity in the highest sense is the religion of sorrow. It baptizes the heart with a holy sadness, and prepares it for the descent of the Spirit of God. Christ leads us on to perfection, as a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief. Gethsemane and Calvary are the scenes where he teaches us most effectually the necessity of life's struggles, and the secret of its consolations. All that concerns the interests of the present life we can learn for ourselves, and from those with whom we daily live. Science and human experience suffice for this.—What we need is the higher discipline that will convert pain, and toil, and grief, and disappointment, and death, into blessings for the soul—blessings of unearthly sweetness, and a virtue which nothing can touch, subsisting through every change into the eternal life. This discipline we learn from Him who has consecrated sorrow and made death beautiful. The suffering Christ is the best supporter of the heart that is bowed with grief. He passed through all the crises of our humanity, even our doubts and our fears, and fathomed the darkest depths of our sorrows. But the fear was momentary; the doubt only rose to pass away. Fear and doubt were alike dissolved in the warmth of that human love which prayed for enemies, and comforted the penitent, and consigned the weeping mother to the tried affection of the friend;—fear and doubt passed away in the clear visions of that heavenly trust which spoke forth triumphant in the words—"Father, into thy hands I commend my spirit."—*Rev J. J. Taylor, Manchester, England.*

The Lion's Fear of Man.

Litenstein says that the African hunters avail themselves of the circumstance that the lion does not spring upon his prey till he has measured the ground, and has reached the distance of ten or twelve paces, when he lies crouching upon the ground, gathering himself for the effort. The hunters, he says, make a rule never to fire upon a lion till he lies down at this short distance, so that they can aim directly at the head with perfect certainty. He adds, that if a person has the misfortune to meet a lion, his only hope is to stand perfectly still, even though the animal crouches to make a spring—that spring will not be hazarded, if the man has only nerve enough to remain motionless as a statue, and look steadily at the lion. The animal hesitates, rises slowly, retreats some steps, looking earnestly about him, lies down, again retreats, till having thus by degrees got quite out of what he seems to feel as the magic circle of man's influence, he takes his flight in the utmost haste.

Glass Milk Pans.

A farmer down in Akron, Ohio, has been experimenting with milk in glass pans. He says: "I took the milk of the same cow, milked at the same time and divided it equally, putting half in a glass pan, and half in a tin pan, and placed them side by side. In the first twenty-four hours, were two thunder showers; and, at the end of that time, the milk in the tin pan was sour; that in the glass was sweet and good. At the end of twelve hours more, that in the tin was thick *clabber*, and that in the glass began to turn. From this, I believe glass pans will preserve milk one-third longer than tin pans." We believe farmers are beginning to find this out, as we heard of a number who are introducing glass instead of tin. We have referred to the superiority of glass over tin for dairy purposes, several times within the last year or two.

Burning the Dead.—The Paris Academy of Medicine has set the papers to writing and the people to thinking earnestly of the return to the practice of burning the dead. They say that in the summer time the Parisian hospitals are crowded with the victims of pestilence engendered by the foul air of the grave-yards in the neighborhood. The vicinity of the cemeteries is a constant source of mortality. Their putrid emanations filling the air and the poison they emit impregnating the water, are held chargeable for the many new and frightful diseases of the throat and lungs which baffle all medical skill.

Humble Virtue.—Flowers have bloomed on our prairies, and passed away, from age to age, unseen by men, and multitudes of virtues have been acted out in obscure places, without note or admiration. The sweetness of both has gone up to heaven.

Acting Upon Principle.

Some years ago, during a sojourn in Montgomery, it was the writer's good fortune to be numbered among the friends of Col. G. The Colonel was one of those in whose breast the milk of human kindness overflowed. It was his misfortune that he was never able to say *no*. And to so great an extent was this weakness carried, that it had become a notorious fact that the Colonel would lend money to any one on the first asking rather than refuse it. But so often had his good nature been imposed upon that he had established a rule for his own government, which he was always careful to explain to applicants for funds, and usually did so after the following style:

'Want ten, do you? Well, you can have it. But when can you pay it back? You see I've got a great deal of money loaned all around, and I like to keep it circulating, but I like to know just about the time when it is going to get around back to me; and I hate to be disappointed. A man that disappoints me once never gets any more money from me.'

Thus, it became notorious that Col. G. would lend money to any one on the first asking, and if they were prompt in repayment, they could 'take him for his whole pile;' at least so it was supposed.

Acting upon this supposition, one K, a notorious gambler, applied to the Colonel one day, for one hundred dollars, rather doubtful of his success, however. G. was staggered, but catching his breath, and overcome with good nature, he replied:—'Want a hundred?—certainly you can have it, but when will you pay it back? I always want to know when my money is coming in, as I may want to use it elsewhere. Fix your own day, but be prompt on the day you fix; *for a man who disappoints me once never gets any more money from me!*'

K. took the money, promising to return it on the following Wednesday; and punctual to the day and hour, he did return it, borrowing from all his friends to enable him to do so. According to general supposition, his credit was thereby opened with G. to any extent; and, two weeks after, his friends pressing for re-payment, and wanting a 'stake' for himself, he applied boldly to G., not doubting his success.

'Colonel, let's have a couple of hundred a day or so, will you?'

'Can't,' says G.

'Sorry, but can't really—you *disappointed* me so about the last; and I told you that a man who disappointed me once never could get any more money from me'

'Disappointed you?' said K. 'Why Colonel, you mistake your man; I paid you to the hour and minute!'

'Ah! exactly,' said G. 'that's just it—You see, *I never expected to get it!*'

One of the Dentists.—The Albany Knickerbocker says:

Dentists, as apothecaries, meet with queer customers at times. A fellow not long since, called on Dr. Brockway, the dentist, and wanted to have cavities in his teeth filled up. The Doctor examined his teeth carefully, and told him that he did not see any cavities; but he must needs look again, for the fellow was confident there were several. The Doctor again told him he could find none, and he went away. A week or so after they met each other, and he asked about those teeth.

"O," said the fellow, "what's his name over here, he filled 'em up for me. He found four, pretty large ones, too. I knew they were there."

"Ah," replied the Doctor, "I looked very carefully and did not see any."

"Well," said he, "he didn't find 'em till he drilled a spell."

☞The following is about as dismal a 'sell' as we have ever heard of:

Some nine years since, a letter was received in New Orleans, directed 'to the biggest fool in New Orleans.' The postmaster was absent, and on his return, one of the younger clerks in the office informed him of the letter. 'And what became of it?' inquired the P. M. 'Why,' replied the clerk, 'I did not know who the biggest fool in New Orleans was, and so *I opened the letter myself!*' 'And what did you find in it?' inquired the P. M. 'Why,' responded the clerk, '*thou art the man!*'

Done in Business Style.—A young man who was very desirous of marrying a daughter of a well known Boston merchant, after many attempts to broach the subject to the old gentleman, in a very stuttering manner, said:

"Mr. O——, are you willing to l-l-let me h-h-have your daugh-daughter, Jane?"

"Of course I am," gruffly and quickly replied the old gentleman, "and I wish you would get some other likely young fellows to marry the rest of them."

☞A nervous man, whose life was made miserable by the chattering of two blacksmiths, prevailed upon each of them to remove, by the offer of a liberal pecuniary compensation. When the money was paid down he kindly inquired what neighborhood they intended to remove to? "Why, sir," replied Jack, with a grin on his phiz, "Tom Smith moves to *my* shop, and I move to *his!*"

☞A Western editor once apologized to his readers after this fashion:—"We intended to have a death and a marriage to publish this week, but a violent storm prevented the wedding, and the doctor being taken sick himself, the patient recovered, and we are accordingly cheated out of both."

No Use for Trousers.

On the morning of the meteoric showers in 1833, Old Peyton Roberts, who intended making an early start to his work, got up in the midst of the display. On going to his door, he saw with amazement, the sky lighted up with the falling meteors, and he concluded at once that the world was on fire and that the day of judgment had come.

He stood for a moment gazing in speechless terror at the scene, and then with a yell of horror sprang out of the door into the yard, right into the midst of the falling stars, and here, in his efforts to dodge them, he commenced a series of ground and lofty tumbling, that would have done honor to a rope dancer. His wife being awakened in the meantime, and seeing old Peyton jumping and skipping about the yard, called out to him to know what in the name a'sense he was doin' out thar, dancin' round without his clothes. But Peyton heard not—the judgment and long black account he would have to settle, made him heedless of all terrestrial things, and his wife, by this time becoming alarmed at his behavior, sprang out of bed and running to the door, shrieking out at the top of her lungs—

"Peyton, I say Peyton, what do you mean, jumpin' about out thar? Come in and put on your trousers."

Old Peyton, whose fears had nearly overpowered him, faintly answered, as he fell sprawling on the earth—

"Trousers, Peggy! what's the use o' trousers when the world's a fire?"

The Singing Preacher.—Rev. Mr. ——, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is a charming singer. He tells a capital joke at his own expense. On one occasion, just after he had been placed upon a new circuit, in riding to an appointment, he overtook a venerable negro jogging slowly along in the same direction, when the following colloquy took place between them:

"Well, old man, where are you traveling?"

"I am just a going, massa, to de meetin' house up de road, sa."

"Ah, you go to church, do you?"

"Sometimes, massa; I'm going to-day kase de new preacher wot's come on de cirkit is goin' to be dar, sa."

"What is the name of your new preacher?"

"Well, I don't know, massa, 'zactly, but I tink his name is ——," mentioning something akin to the minister's cognomen.

"Well, did you ever see him?"

"No—not yit, massa"

"Why, then, are you anxious to go?"

"Why, massa, ye see dey say he can beat de witches singin', though he can't do much in de preachin' line—dat's de reason I wants to hear him"

"I judge they say right about him," said the preacher, and putting whip to his horse rode a little faster than his sable companion.

☞A waggish fellow, somewhat troubled with an impediment in his speech, while one day sitting at a public table, had occasion to use a pepper-box. After shaking it with all due vehemence, and turning it in various ways, he found that the pepper corns were in no wise inclined to come forth. 'T-t-th-this p-pe-pepper-box,' he exclaimed, with a facetious grin, 'is so-so-something li like my-myself.' Why so?' interrogated a neighbor. "P-poo-poor delivery," was the reply.

☞Somebody advertises for agents to sell a work entitled 'Hymeneal Instructor.' The best hymeneal instructor we know of is a young widow. What she don't know, there is no use learning.

☞When the Duke of Rutland was Viceroy of Ireland, Sir John Hamilton attended one of his levees. "This is a timely rain," said the Duke; "it will bring everything above the ground." I hope not, my lord," said sir John, "for I have three wives there."

☞A gentleman of the name of Marten married a lady named Martin, and it was punningly said that he knocked her eye (i) out on the day of her marriage.

☞The Chinese have a proverb that "there are three things to be desired in this world—male progeny, official employment, and long life." That, we should suppose, would depend on the behavior of the boys, the nature and pay of the office, and the health of the incumbent.

Practical.—Lord Palmerston, in answer to some Scotch clergyman, who petitioned him to advise her Majesty to fix a day for a national fast, on account of the cholera, suggested 'they had better look after the town drainage.'

Complimentary.—Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, in a notice of J. K. Paulding, the author, says that he is the most grandmotherish of all the petticoated old humbugs that have yet straddled into the field of American letters.

☞"Wonderful things are done now-a-days," said Mr. Timmins; "the doctor has given Flack's boy a new lip from his cheek." "Ah," said his lady, "many's the time I have known a pair taken from mine, and no very painful operation either."

☞Old Grimes is dead." Mr. S. D. Grimes died recently in Georgia at the great age of one hundred and ten years. He was never sick.

☞Some funny fellow says that happiness is like a pig with a slippery tail, which every one runs after, but nobody can hold.

Last Words of the Great.

Tete de l'armee. Napoleon.

I have loved God, my father, liberty.—De Stael.

Let me die to the sound of delicious music. Mirabeau.

Is this your fidelity? Nero.

A king should die standing. Augustus.

I must sleep now. Byron.

Kiss me, Hardy. Nelson.

Don't give up the ship. Lawrence.

I'm shot if I don't believe I'm dying.—Thurlow.

Clasp my hand, my dear friend, I die.—Alfieri

God preserve the Emperor. Haydn.

The artery ceases to beat. Haller.

Let the light enter. Goethe.

All my possessions for a moment of time. Elizabeth.

What, is there no bribing death? Beaufort,

Monks, monks, monks! Henry VIII.

Be serious. Grotius.

In tuas manus, Domine. Tasso.

It is small, very small, (clasping her neck.) Anna Boleyn.

I feel as if I were myself again. Walter Scott.

It is well. Washington.

Independence for ever. Adams.

A dying man can do nothing easy.—Franklin.

Don't let poor Nelly starve. Charles II.

I have endeavored to do my duty. Taylor.

There is not a drop of blood on my hands. Frederick V.

I resign my soul to God, my daughter to my country. Jefferson.

This is the last of earth. J. Q Adams.

Don't let that awkward squad fire over my grave. Burns.

Lord, make haste. H. Hammond.

Precious salvation. Sir J. Stonehouse.

Remember, (the charge to Archbishop Juxon to bid Charles II. forgive his father's murderers.) Charles I.

I have sent for you (Lord Warwick) to see how a Christian can die. Addison.

I shall be happy. Archbishop Sharpe.

God's will be done. Bishop Ken.

Amen. Bishop Bull.

I have peace. Parkhurst.

Come, Lord Jesus. Burkitt.

Cease now (Lady Masham was reading the Psalms.) Locke.

I thank God that I was brought up in the Church of England. Bishop Gunning.

O Lord, forgive me specially my sins of omission. Usher.

Lord, receive my spirit. Ferrar, Cranmer, Hooper, G. Herbet.

Thy will be done. Donne.

This day let me see the Lord Jesus.—Jewel.

In te speravi: ne confundar in eternum. Bishop Abbott.

God will save my soul. Burghley.

And is this death? George IV.

What? do they run already? Then I die happy. Wolfe.

Lord, take my spirit. Edward IV.

God bless you, my dear (Miss Morris.)—Dr. Johnson.

What I cannot utter with my mouth, accept, Lord, from my heart and soul. F. Quarles.

Then I am safe. Cromwell.

Let the earth be filled with His glory.—James, Earl of Derby, Bishop Broughton.

I go to my God and Saviour. P. Heylyn.

My days are past as a shadow that returns not. R. Hooker.

Let me hear once more those notes so long my solace and delight. Mozart.

I wish the true principles of government carried out, I ask no more. Harrison.

For my coming down, let me shift for myself, (on the scaffold.)—Sir T. Moore.

In me behold the end of this world with all its vanities. Sir P. Sydney.

A Solemn Thought.

It has been observed with much significance, that every morning we enter on a new day, carrying an unknown future in its bosom. How pregnant and stirring the reflection. Thoughts may be born to-day which may never be extinguished. Hope may be excited to-day, which may never expire. Acts may be performed to-day, the consequences of which may not be realized till eternity.

To Cleanse the Inside of Jars.—There is frequently some trouble in cleansing the inside of jars that have had sweetmeats or other articles put in them for keeping, and that when empty were wanted for future use. This can be done in a few minutes without scraping or soaking by filling up the jars with hot water, (it need not be scalding hot,) and then stirring in a teaspoonful or more of pearlash. Whatever of the former contents has remained sticking upon the sides and bottom of the jar, will immediately be seen to disengage itself and float lose through the water. Then empty the jar at once, and if any of the former odor remains about it fill it, again with warm water and let it stand undisturbed a few hours, or till next day; then empty it again, and rinse it with cold water. Wash phials in the same manner; also the inside of kettles or anything which you wish to purify or clear from grease expeditiously and completely. If you cannot conveniently obtain pearlash, the same purpose may be answered nearly as well by filling the vessel with strong lye, poured off clean from the wood ashes. For kegs, buckets, crocks, or other very large vessels, lye may always be used.

☞There are moments in which we live years—moments which steal the roses from the cheek of health, and plow deep furrows in the brow of youth.

A Boiler Explosion at Harrisburg.—On Wednesday week the boiler of a flour barrel factory in Short street, Harrisburg, Pa., exploded with a terrific noise, shivering the engine house into fragments and doing considerable damage in other respects. The Harrisburg Herald says:

The "governor" of the safety-valve, a solid piece of iron weighing fifty or sixty pounds, was thrown high in the air, and falling upon the roof of a house in Walnut street, penetrated through the roof and the various floors until it reached the cellar. A woman in the house narrowly escaped being struck by the iron messenger, and in her alarm thought the "comet" had come! The engine wrench, weighing about ten pounds, fell in Mrs. Dunlap's yard, corner of Fifth and Walnut street, breaking a number of bricks close to where that lady was standing at the time. About one-half of the cast-iron boiler-head, weighing probably one hundred pounds, landed in front of the house of Mr. John Eyer's, in Fifth street—the other half was blown in a different direction, passing over Short street into a yard, where it fell with such force as to bury it completely in the earth. Another piece of the machinery was found in the neighborhood of the United States Hotel, at the depot, two or three squares from the factory. The engine house is a total wreck, and the main building was slightly damaged. Fortunately nobody was injured. The wonder is that some persons were not killed.

A Prophecy for the West.—The following is from the correspondence of a prominent citizen of New York, who has been visiting the Western States recently:—

Steamer Itasca, June 9, 1857.

Away out here, where the sun sets, people are talking of "the West." In Wisconsin, farmers who came from Eastern States a few years ago, are selling out to go "West." "Westward, ho!" is the cry.

Madison, the capital of Wisconsin, surpasses in beauty all that the imagination can create. The Capitol Park has never been broken by plow or spade, and yet is more lovely than the Park of Versailles, on which ages of art and millions of treasure have been lavished. The West is to be the seat of empires. It will, in fifty years, depopulate Europe.

The Forty fourth Asteroid.—A circular from Cambridge, Tuesday, contains a letter from Hermann Goldschmidt, dated Paris, June 3, announcing the discovery, on the night of May 27th, of a forty-fourth planet, between Mars and Jupiter. This is the sixth which has been discovered by Mr. Goldschmidt. It resembles a star of the 10.11 magnitude. The forty third asteroid, discovered at the Ratcliffe observatory by Mr. Poyson, has received the name of Ariadne.

A Change of Fortune.—There is an old gentleman in one of the city pauper institutions at South Boston who was for many years the president of one of the largest insurance companies in the country. He was for a whole generation the associate and friend of the Thorndikes, the Brookses, the Lymans, the Amorys, the Cabots, the Perkinses, and other merchant princes of Boston. He has insured millions upon millions of property in a single year, and is now in his old age maintained at the public charge.

A Tract in a Shoe.—A shoemaker who had received a tract without reading it, used it for the lining of a sole in a shoe. To all appearance the labor of the tract distributor was in vain. But it was not so.—The shoe was worn, and after a time was sent to another shoemaker to be soled anew. The latter, one Sabbath morning, sat down to his work. Tearing off the worn-out sole, he found the tract, and his attention was immediately arrested by the title: Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy.' The words were like an arrow from the quiver of the Almighty. The shoe was laid aside and the man hastened to the house of God. He was awakened, and led to the cross of Christ, and there found peace.

One night, when Sir Richard Steel pressed Dr. Garth to stay and drink with him, the doctor consented, "For," said he, "I have but fourteen patients that I ought to see to-night, and of these, five are so bad that no physician can cure them, and nine have such constitutions that I don't believe all the physicians in London could kill them."

Romantic Wedding.—A pair of Mississippi lovers, living in the vicinity of Friar's Creek, a few days since bethought themselves of getting married. Having procured license, they set out on horseback. They soon came up to a parson "sitting" on a fence—it seems he did something occasionally at farming; and requested him 'to solemnize the sacred rights of matrimony at once." The parson finally consented, and he "sitting" on the fence, and they on their horses, the sacred rite was "solemnized," after which they went on their way rejoicing.

Slander Suit.—On Saturday a young lady of St. Louis commenced suit in the Circuit Court against her own father for slander, laying the damages at $2,000.

☞If we could read the secret history of our enemies, we should find in each man's life sorrow and suffering enough to disarm all hostility.

☞The most mischievous liars are those who keep just on the verge of truth.

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Awful Calamity—Burning of the Steamer Montreal—Three Hundred Lives Lost—Many Others Wounded.

QUEBEC, June 27.—The steamer Montreal was burnt near Cape Range, about 12 miles above this city, last night.

There were about 500 passengers on board, mainly Scotch emigrants, of whom only 175 to 200 were saved by the steamer Napoleon.

It is believed that many swam ashore and saved in other ways, but it is certain that as many as two hundred perished in the flames or were drowned. Mr. Phillips, of Three Rivers, is among the dead. The captain of the Montreal, J. C. Rudolph, and the crew, are among the saved

The reporters have just returned from the steamer Napoleon, which has arrived with the saved. They are assured by those who were on board that the number of the lost will fully reach three hundred and fifty.

[FOURTH DISPATCH]

QUEBEC, June 27, P. M.—The following further particulars relative to the burning of the steamer Montreal have been obtained:

The Montreal left here at four o'clock yesterday afternoon for Montreal, with four or five hundred passengers, mostly Scotch emigrants, recently arrived from Europe. Nothing unusual occurred until the steamer reached Cape Range, twelve or fifteen miles above Quebec, when the woodwork near the furnaces was discovered to be on fire Quickly after the flames broke forth, causing the utmost consternation among the passengers. Every possible effort was made to check the flames, but to no purpose. Captain Randolph, finding it impossible to save the steamer, ordered her to be run toward the shore. The officers and crew of the Montreal exerted themselves at the same time to get out the life boats.

The flames spread with the most astonishing rapidity, and the wildest confusion and despair prevailed throughout the ship A number of the passengers threw themselves overboard and were drowned.

Fortunately, the steamer Napoleon, also for Montreal, was but a few miles in advance of the burning boat, and put back, with all possible expedition, to her assistance.

The Napoleon succeeded in rescuing from the burning wreck a hundred and twenty-seven passengers.

Capt. Randolph and the purser of the Montreal were amongst those who threw themselves into the river. Both being excellent swimmers they succeeded in reaching the steamer Alliance and were saved.

It is quite possible that some of the others succeeded in saving themselves by swimming, but as the steamer became unmanageable when a considerable distance from land, no doubt the most of those who threw themselves from the burning boat met a watery grave.

Sixteen of those who were saved died shortly after reaching the deck of the Napoleon.

From present information it is believed that the total loss of life by this terrible disaster will not fall short of three or four hundred persons. The steamer Alliance arrived here this afternoon with forty-five of the dead bodies.

Homicide in Alexandria County, Va.—On Sunday a distressing affair occurred at Mount Carmel school house, near Ball's Cross Roads, in Alexandria county, Va., which resulted in the killing of a youth named James Birch, about 20 years of age, son of Mr. John Birch, by another youth about 16 years old, named Manuel A. Austin. The Georgetown correspondent of the Star says the facts are substantially as follows:

"Austin, who is represented as being a youth of an excellent character, mild and inoffensive in his deportment, and a regular attendant of the Sabbath school taught at the above place, had been frequently accosted, abused and roughly treated by Birch and his comrades, and threatened that if he attended the school on Sunday morning they would catch him and beat him to death. Austin determined to go, and for self-protection borrowed of a Mr. Brown a six barreled revolver. While on his way Birch and his comrades attacked him for the purpose of executing their threats, when Austin fled and took refuge in the school house. His assailants pursued him thither and commenced an assault upon him, when Austin drew his pistol and fired upon them, killing Birch dead on the spot, one of the balls passing immediately through his heart. Austin was arrested and lodged in the Alexandria county jail. The unfortunate affair has created no ordinary excitement in the neighborhood where the parties reside."

Another statement in the Star says that Austin is a student at the Virginia Theological Seminary, (Episcopal,) near Alexandria. Mount Carmel is a missionary station connected with the seminary, and Austin was the teacher or superintendent of the Sunday school, sent up from the seminary to manage it. He bore the reputation of being as peaceable and orderly as any youth in the State. When he reached the school house one of his pursuers (Birch) seized him by the hair of the head with one hand and by the leg with the other hand. Austin asked Birch to leave him alone, as he did not want to shoot him. Austin then retreated as far as he could, with several of the parties kicking and beating him, and finally fired three shots, retreating after each shot, the last one killing Birch instantly.

Extraordinary Escape from Death.

On the 16th ult. as Mr. John Henderson was sitting by the window of his residence in Cleveland, Tenn., during a thunder storm, a discharge of electricity struck him between the shoulders, rending a hole in his coat, vest and shirt, from one to two inches in diameter; the fluid then passed down his back, and along his left leg, scorching his clothes and burning his flesh, to a continuous blister, from three to ten inches in width, from the points of the shoulders to the heel of his left foot. No marks were found on the right leg below the knee. The current of electricity burst ed the boot of the left foot, and passed down, burning a hole in the carpet, and was then dissipated on the floor. Mr. Henderson became unconscious from the effect of the shock, and remained so for some ten or fifteen minutes. When he recovered his sufferings were most excruciating, but he is slowly recovering.

Emigration from Canada.

According to the Canada papers, emigration from Canada to the Western States continues, and is increasing to an extent sufficient to excite alarm among the people of the Provinces, causing the more than decimation of the population in certain districts. The "Pays," alluding to a certain parish, says:

"Six young men left for the Western States yesterday. They were almost the only ones remaining in the parish over twenty years of age. All the others have left during the last two years. I have been truly alarmed at seeing in the churches only old people and young ones under fifteen years of age. Few persons have any idea of the extent of this emigration. You may think that I exaggerate, but I assure you that I have established the correctness of the fact that, in the neighboring parishes as well as in this, in a concession possessing sixty families, may be found from two to six women whose husbands have left them to go to the United States. In many concessions there is not a single young man old enough to marry.

In view of these facts, the journals of Lower Canada are urging that measures should be taken to encourage immigration from France, and also to induce young French Canadians to remain in the country.

Beef Cattle from Venezuela.—In reference to the proposition recently made to bring beef cattle from Venezuela to our Atlantic cities, in order to break up the monopoly heretofore enjoyed by drovers and middlemen, the Evansville (Indiana) Journal of the 25th ult., says:

The cattle raised upon the savannas of Venezuela never eat hay, nor can they be made to eat it by any degree of hunger; they are frightened at the sight of an ear of corn, nor will they drink water except from "a babbling brook." They will die of thirst and starvation before they will touch either on board a vessel. The attempts to overcome these difficulties with the wild cattle in the bordering States of Mexico and in Texas have proven they are not transportable in any voyages longer than they can be kept without food or water.—The cattle brought from Texas to New Orleans neither drink nor eat from the time they are put on board the ship till they are landed; and in a passage of thirty-six hours from Matagorda to the Mississippi, large numbers die. The idea of bringing the wild cattle of Venezuela to New York alive is one of the wildest projects ever seriously debated by sensible men. The pastural regions of our own country, between the Mississippi and the Rio Grande, are the regions from which we must draw our beef and mutton for the future.

Wisconsin.

There is a strong probability of Wisconsin becoming denationalized. Of all the emigrants of Scandinavian origin, nine-tenths settle in this State. They may already be counted by scores of thousands. In addition to those there are immense numbers of German and Irish. The city of Milwaukee has probably a greater number of inhabitants of foreign birth, in proportion to its size, than any other city in the Union.—The native citizens form the minority. A week or two ago a thousand Norwegians arrived there, and it is said that as many as twenty thousand of their countrymen will follow in the course of the present year.—They are an industrious and peaceable race, little disposed to meddle unduly with political affairs. With their hardy habits they must aid greatly in the advancement of the region of the Northwest.—*Phil. Journal.*

Outrageous Acquittal of a Murderer in Kansas. We learn from the Lawrence *Republican* of latest date that the murderer Charles Fugit, recently on trial at Leavenworth city for the murder of a man named Hoppe, has been acquitted. The murderer, it will be recollected, made a bet of a pair of boots with a friend that he would kill an abolitionist before the sun should set. To make good his word he left town shortly afterwards, in pursuit of an innocent inoffensive emigrant named Hoppe, who a few hours before had passed through the place on his way to the interior of the Territory. He overtook the unsuspecting traveller, shot him down in cold blood, without a word of provocation, scalped him, and galloped back to town, brandishing the bloody trophy as an evidence of the execution of his contract, and claimed the boots which he had wagered.—*St. Louis Democrat, June 23*

Flogging White Men.—The Romney Intelligencer, in giving the proceedings of Hampshire County (Va.) Court says:—"John Stark, indicted for stealing some fifteen dollars from Lewis Hober, of Piedmont, was found guilty of petit larceny, and sentenced to thirty days imprisonment and thirty lashes—fifteen of them were inflicted on that day, and the balance to be administered on the day of the expiration of his imprisonment. George H. Lloyd, for stealing a pair of ear-rings and finger-ring, the property of a Miss Davis, was found guilty, and sentenced to thirty days imprisonment and twenty lashes—ten of which were given him on that day, and the remainder to be inflicted at the expiration of his term of imprisonment" In our ignorance of the realities of the law, we have been harboring the supposition that the penalty of corporeal punishment of white men had been expunged from the statutes of Virginia. We live to learn.

Morals of Chicago.—The moral condition of Chicago, boasted queen of the lakes, is of the most disreputable and deplorable character. Murders, affrays, robberies, assaults, drunkenness, and all kinds, classes and conditions of crime prevail in that city. The Chicago papers of Wednesday publish a list of thirty-one burglaries committed in that place during the present month.—Most of them were of the most audacious character, and in one a citizen, while defending his property from robbery, was killed. On Monday night a man was killed while attempting to rob the premises of Col. E. D. Taylor.

Stung to Death.—John H. T. Hays was the name of the person who was stung to death by bees a few days ago, in Washington county, not Frederick, Md., as has been stated. He was a member of the board of school commissioners of that county and resided in Sandy Hook district.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

MONDAY, JULY 6, 1857.

UNION STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR,
DAVID WILMOT, *of Bradford.*

CANAL COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM MILLWARD, *of Philad'a.*

JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT,
JAMES VEECH, *of Fayette,*
JOSEPH J. LEWIS, *of Chester.*

☞Sheriff Thomas advertises for sale, on the 18th inst., at the Court-house, a House and Lot of Ground, in Menallen township, the property of Emanuel Rice.

Sale of the Main Line.

This long desired event meets with a hearty response in every part of the State, except from those who have used it as a political engine, or for plunder. It was energetically opposed by the Democracy—but has at last been accomplished, in despite of political machinery. The success of this important measure, we are pleased to observe, from an article in the Philadelphia "Bulletin," is attributable, in a very great degree, to an array of facts and arguments by one of our townsmen, who is peculiarly gifted in the preparation of articles, which require industry, statistical information and talent—and we congratulate our young friend on the compliment paid him.

After some general statements in regard to the sale of the Main Line, the Editor remarks:

"Shortly after this, the BULLETIN published a series of articles signed "ADAMS," from the pen of a gentleman of the interior intimately conversant with the affairs of the State, which set forth the fallacies of the Canal Board's reports, and the terrible grievances imposed upon the people for the maintenance of the Main Line, in such clear and indisputable colors, that the whole people, with the exception of those who thought more of party than of the general good, acknowledged the necessity of the sale. The statements and arguments of "Adams," which no one could combat or deny, were made the basis of the arguments in the Legislature, and the bill, after a warm struggle with the political leaders and those especially interested in retaining the works, was passed through both houses of the Legislature and received the executive approval."

☞The Commencement exercises of Franklin and Marshall College, at Lancaster, are to take place on the last Wednesday of this month. We observe that the Valedictory has been assigned to Mr. W. A. DUNCAN, of this county.

☞The Annual Commencement of the Baltimore Female College took place on the evening of the 26th ult. Miss N. E. PAXTON, of Gettysburg, and Miss A. E. EGE, of Petersburg, were among those who graduated.

☞Five persons were tried at Washington City last week, for being concerned in the late election riot, and found guilty.—They were sentenced to imprisonment for one year each, and a fine of $20. Judge Crawford gave them a very impressive lecture on the heinousness of their offence, which, he said, "cut at the very roots of our system of government." These men had taken possession of the ground near the polls, and prevented certain citizens from voting.

☞The amount of money in the Treasury of the U. States, subject to draft, on the 1st inst., was twenty millions of dollars; in Boston nearly three millions; in St. Louis nearly a million; in Philadelphia over two millions; in New Orleans upwards of three millions; and in San Francisco a million and a half.

☞A Philadelphia paper says that the amount of rain that fell during the month of June was 7¼ inches. The average for the last 20 years is but 3½ inches.

☞*Still Going!*—The steamer Europa which sailed from New York on Wednesday last, for Liverpool, took out nearly half a million in specie.

☞A man named Nelson Driggs, was arrested in St. Louis on the 23d ult., who had in his possession between four and five thousand dollars of counterfeit notes, on a number of banks. His chance for escape, we judge, is a slim one.

☞Lord Napier, the British Minister, has taken a residence, with his family, for the summer months, at Frostburg, eleven miles from Cumberland, Md. The elegant residence of Mr. Charles Hammill has been engaged for his accommodation.

Two Deaths from Apple Butter.—The York Pennsylvanian states that of the four members of the family of Mr. Henry Shilding, of that borough, who partook of apple butter made in a copper kettle, two of the children, aged six and nine years, are dead, and the surviving two, the mother and a child four years old, are out of danger.—The surviving child is in a pitiable condition. He is running around, is fat and looks well, but his senses are deranged.—He does not know that his kin are dead, nor can he at any time converse intelligibly in consequence of the effect of the poison.

For the Adams Sentinel.

The Sentinel and the Cemetery.

MR. EDITOR:—The Editor of the "Adams Sentinel" having, without prior intimation, but with his comments, given to the public a correspondence between him and myself as President of Ever Green Cemetery, I feel entitled to be heard in the same columns in reply to the Editorial remarks accompanying it.

Immediately upon the appearance of the anonymous and offensive communication in your issue of the 22d instant, with your editorial introduction and endorsement, members of the Board called upon me and desired a meeting to consider it, and in order to prompt action, which was important to prevent any injurious effect to the Cemetery, I called upon you personally for the name of the author. You expressed yourself not at liberty to give it. I then called your attention to your accompanying editorial, and asked the particulars as to the alleged "lamentable desceration of the Sabbath," and also desired the names of any of "the many persons whose conduct was of the most reprehensible character." These you expressed yourself unable to give. I then asked for the name or names of any of "the various sources" from whom "for some time past" you had heard of these disgraceful things. That also you were unable to give. I remarked to you that an Editor would not make such broad statements without having a knowledge of facts or authors to sustain them. I also called your attention to the fact that in introducing the communication you had given it influence by characterizing it as from a highly respectable source. You then stated that you would ascertain from the writer whether you would have liberty to furnish his name or not.

Having called again and found you not in, and having waited until the next day, on the evening of which the Board was to assemble, I addressed to you my first note. I had stated to you distinctly, in substance, during the interview, that the request for the name was made for the purpose of investigating the assertions made by the nameless writer. My surprise then was pardonable, when upon opening your reply I found you inquiring, whether the request was made, (as you afterwards paraphrase it,) "for mere curiosity as to the authorship," or, "for the purpose of obtaining justice for what you deem a wrong." But that there should be no room for what appeared like evasion, I replied categorically to your inquiry. And no man can read my second note and misapprehend it. "A searching inquiry" was the purpose, and as to your idea of "a wrong," the reply was, that "the Managers feel themselves deeply aggrieved, and feel disposed to probe the matter to its source, in however bad taste it had been expressed by the author." You had stated in your first reply, that "in the latter case the author's name shall be given to you promptly." But upon opening your second note I find a new evasion. The name is withheld until "demanded by the Board with a view to action in the premises."—Why this change on your part, I was at a loss to determine, unless it was after consultation with some third person who felt interested in having the name withheld, as I intimated in my last. The language which you used in your notes would bear the construction, (and such was my first impression,) that you sought to entrench yourself behind your supposed Editorial privilege, and only to yield up the name in self-defence, on the alternative being presented of either you or your anonymous correspondent being held to answer by proceedings at law. No other construction could reasonably account for the withholding of the name of the author, unless under "duress" by him." And yet, in your Editorial of the 29th inst., you allege that, "to that demand we offered to accede, if desired for the purpose of investigating the charge." Your action in the premises, Mr. Editor, is sadly in conflict with your theoretical willingness.

You repeat that "It was a second time offered, in the same manner, through him (me) to the Board," and add, "This was declined by the President of the Association, for reasons best known to himself, after several demands." No, Mr. Editor, my "reasons" were given to you very explicitly. No demands were made except the first and that contained in the correspondence. To that I refer reliantly as clearly showing that, while the request was pursued by me with sincerity and earnestness, as far as self-respect and propriety would justify, you continued to the end to avoid to answer, as requested, by furnishing the name of the author. When one evasion did not suffice, another diversion was resorted to. If your ground were an unwillingness to reply to the President, why did you not so state in your first note? If, on the other hand, your real intention was to freely disclose the name for the purpose of a proper "investigation of the charge," why did you withhold the name on the receipt of my second note? The correspondence clearly shows a strong reluctance and unwillingness on your part to furnish the name of the anonymous writer.

Neither the Board nor the President had any idea of a resort to legal redress for this "wrong." If the communication was "from a highly respectable source," as you certified the public, the purpose was to call upon the author to furnish all the particulars (if any facts existed) that could give color to his assertions. The Board were unaware of facts which could justify "such charges." They have been since, as heretofore, faithfully discharging their duties, and with the most careful examination find the assertions without foundation in truth.

The Board met, and concluded to take no notice of an anonymous intermeddler, who was believed to be neither a Lotholder or Stockholder, whose only spirit seemed to be one of mischief. But the Managers were your fellow citizens, your neighbors, your friends, Mr. Editor. They were astounded that you had departed from your usual propriety, and under some strange influence had given point and character, on any effect it could possibly have, to the ill-tempered and untruthful assaults of an anonymous writer. They considered the communication, from its tone and spirit, beneath notice except in so far as it had been lifted into "respectability" by your endorsement and characterization of it.—The Board therefore took action, and that action has been communicated to you. It called upon you either to sustain the assertions with facts, or to retract them as publicly as they had been made. Allow me to say, on behalf of the Board, that *you have done neither.* Not one fact have you brought to your aid, and yet you assert that "we cannot retract one syllable." Then, Mr. Editor, sustain yourself—at least attempt to show to the public upon what facts you made your editorial statements. You owe this to your neighbors, to your old friends, to your fellow citizens, to the Cemetery, all whom these charges affect.

As to the comfort you seek to draw from the fact that your anonymous correspondent has found room in the columns of the "Star" to further gratify his spirit, allow me to say, that no such refuge can be afforded. The evident intent on his part to evade the issue made in your columns, and with your responsibility, is too transparent to mislead the most simple. The anonymous mischief-maker, unable to sustain himself, no doubt sought, as you significantly express it, to "draw off some part of the fire" by his equally ill tempered article in the "Star." But that will not answer its purpose. Those affected by it are able to take care of themselves. The Institution (which I represent as its executive officer) holds you responsible until you vindicate yourself before the public. No diversions will avail.

As to the insinuation about "muzzling the press," that will not answer either.—We go for an open, free press—one that seeks *truth*, and only truth—one that gives free room to discussion, and one that has the manliness to stand up to what it asserts, and to sustain it with the facts, or to retract it if stated under misapprehension, and at the same time so guided by judgment, and tempered by discretion, as not to suffer itself to be made the conduit of falsehood or folly, or the instrument of mischief or malice against an Institution which has and deserves the deepest affection of the whole community.

D. M'CONAUGHY,
President of Ever Green Cemetery.

A Few Remarks in Reply

BY THE EDITOR OF THE "SENTINEL."

We give place, cheerfully, to the communication of the "President of Ever-Green Cemetery"—and take the liberty of making a remark or two in reply.

His statement of the affair, we think, varies but little, except in length, from the statement we gave last week. We were called upon for the author of a communication—we agreed to give the name, under certain stipulations, to the President or the Board; and that offer was *reiterated* to the latter. *No communication in regard to the offer* was received from the Board—but a denunciatory resolution adopted, and a demand for retraction, or proof of facts.—We declined both—the first because *we*, editorially, had stated nothing that nine-tenths of this community do not believe; and the latter, because we had offered to give the name of the gentleman who had made the charges, and, we presumed, was able to substantiate them. The President has thrown around these few simple facts such a verbiage, & sophistry, (to which gentlemen of the law are accustomed, in Courts, when they have a weak cause,) that, to a superficial observer, it might seem we were in error in the course we pursued; but an analysis of the correspondence and accompanying remarks, will lay bare the lawyer-like *finesse*, and justify us in our action.

When the President of the Cemetery intimates that we sought to entrench ourselves behind our "*supposed* Editorial privilege," or that we were under "duress" by the author—(an expression which he says, in reply to a note of inquiry from us, means "*unusual influence*")—he very much mistakes our character. We shrink from no Editorial responsibility, and are under the "*influence*" of no man living, so far as regards our opinions or our actions. We respect men of mind, and of probity; and we are ever open to conviction as to the propriety of opinion and of action—but no man's overbearing and tyrannical *dictum* will drive us from a position which we, upon calm consideration, have taken.

The impression that we seek to draw comfort from the publication in the "Star," because we made a playful remark about "drawing off some part of the fire," is entirely gratuitous. We ask no aid from any quarter in such trifling difficulties as this. The remarks about our correspondent, who, he presumes, is the same individual that furnished the "Star" article, we leave to that gentleman. We know not who wrote that communication, of course; but if it be our correspondent the President will find

"A foeman worthy of his steel."

There are many other "flings" at the Editor of the "Sentinel," which only serve for the President's amusement—they wound us not. As regards the main point at issue, we know we are completely sustained by the community; and although the President says "the assertions made are without foundation in truth," we must beg leave to question *his authority*, as he has done our's in very strong language. We regret very much that circumstances have arisen to call for this unpleasant controversy; but it may eventuate in good. It is an established principle, we believe, in philosophy, that the vivid, fearful lightning, though it terrifies us, will purify the atmosphere—so, comparing small things with great, a little agitation of the Cemetery affair, may bring about a reformation of complained of evils, if they do exist.

Railroad Accident.

On Wednesday last, one car of the express train on the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, was thrown from the track when crossing the dangerous trestle-work 12 miles from Marietta, and fell a distance of 53 feet, dashing it to pieces. The car contained 30 passengers, of whom 3 were killed, and nearly all the rest wounded. The killed were Wm. G Richardson, of Boston; the wife of Wm. Bigham, of Marietta; and a man whose name is unknown.

Littlestown Railroad.

There was a very large assemblage of persons at Littlestown, on the 4th, at the breaking of ground for the Railroad.—Speeches were made by Wm. M'Sherry, Esq., of Littlestown, Mr. Raymond, of Westminster, and David Wills, and H. W. Stable, Esq's., of Gettysburg. An excellent dinner was disposed of, and all passed off, we learn, very satisfactorily.

☞The 4th passed off very quietly in Gettysburg. There was no public demonstration of any kind—the "Blues" having gone to Chambersburg. There were a few pic-nic parties, however, at which, we learn, there was considerable enjoyment.

The firemen's display at Chambersburg, we understand, was quite imposing—there being upwards of 900 in line. The "Blues" were the only regular military company on the spot—and had their beautiful field-piece with them. On Friday evening, there was a little attempt at riot, in which some of the York rowdies, who rally under the name of "Owls," figured—largely. The "Blues," however, came at once to the aid of the police, and it was promptly quelled. We have not learned particulars.

☞The Western papers, from every section, published within the last few days, give most flattering accounts of the crops in the West. Wheat is maturing finely, and corn growing rapidly. The corn crop of the Wabash valley promises to be immense.

☞By the arrival at Halifax of the steamer Niagara from Liverpool, we have news from Europe three days later. In the British Parliament a spirited discussion had taken place on the destruction of Greytown by the vessels of the U. S. Navy; the question being why the British Government had not demanded reparation for the property of British residents destroyed there. Lord Palmerston said that the demand could not be sustained. The British fleet on the Cuban coast has been increased. The French election excitement was increasing.

☞Counterfeit $5 notes on the Philadelphia Bank, and $10's on the Farmers' Bank at Richmond, Va., are in circulation. The latter are very likely to deceive—but the former have not the pink tint of the genuine notes.

☞The Harrisburg papers contain notices of applications to be made to the next Legislature for the charter of thirty-nine new banks, with an aggregate capital of about nine millions, and eight applications for an increase of capital, making the whole addition to the banking capital of the State asked for about ten millions.

☞Everybody at New York, who have to purchase beef, were rejoicing, on Wednesday last, over the fact that prices had fallen considerably. Premium beef was 13 and 14 cents; common 11; veal 5 and 7; sheep 8 and 11; pork 6¾ and 7.

Great Hail Storm.

On Wednesday afternoon last, there was a tremendous hail storm at Fredericksburg, Va., accompanied with terrific thunder and lightning. The hailstones were as large as hen's eggs. All the windows to the windward side of the houses were demolished, and all the magnets in the telegraph office, except one, were burnt. The destruction to trees and crops is immense. The storm was also very destructive to the crops in Stafford, Culpepper, and the adjacent counties.

Sale of the Main Line.

The Harrisburg Telegraph sums up the result of this important event, as follows:

In the first place, the State Debt will be liquidated to the extent of $7,500,000.

In the second, a source of fraud, corruption and speculation will be taken from the hands of partisans and politicians.

In the third, the State taxes will be reduced.

In the fourth, the State Treasury will be replenished.

In the fifth, the great line of railroad which has heretofore been divided, and in the hands of two parties—the Canal Commissioners and the Railroad Company—will now be under the control of the latter, and thus many difficulties and misunderstandings will be obviated.

☞One of our exchanges tells us that Messrs. N. P. Tallmadge and a co-worker in Spiritualism, named Linton, not long since published a book called "*The Healing of the Nations,*" in which was a poem communicated from the "Spirit World," by a medium 14 years of age. The editor of the Genesee (Ills.) *Republic*, who appears to have a good memory, recollects that he saw the same poem as long ago as 1837, in a lady's album, whereupon he publishes the fact, and sends a copy of his paper to Mr. Tallmadge, who writes that it may be all so—that the spirit who communicated it probably admired the poem here! So it would seem that spirits are inclined to plagiarize. We had expected better things of them. It is likely the youthful reprobate who appropriated this poem, only intended it for circulation in the spirit sphere, where they may not be so well read in mundane fugitive literature.

☞The number of warrants or certificates issued at the Pension Office, during the month of June, is nearly four thousand, involving more than half a million acres of land. Twenty-six millions of acres have been required to satisfy the two hundred and nine thousand warrants issued under the Act of March, 1853.

☞An overland mail to California has been established by the Government. The contract has been given to six individuals of New York, and one of Illinois, at the price of $595,000 for semi-weekly service. They are to run mail-coaches twice a week, over the route, which is 2,000 miles in extent, in *twenty-five days*, a great portion of it consisting of desert, sandy, arid wastes. The National Intelligencer seems to think it "very like an impossibility." The route is as follows:—Beginning at St. Louis and Memphis, thence forming a junction at Little Rock, in the State of Arkansas; thence in the direction of Preston, to the Rio Grande, at the most suitable crossing of that river, near Dona Ana; thence, along the new road now being made under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, to Fort Yuma, at the junction of the Gila and Colorado; thence, by the best passes and through the best valleys for safe and expeditious staging, to San Francisco.

Unsuccessful Emigrants to the West.—The Parksburg (Virginia) News says:—By private advices received from the West, we learn that about half the emigrants from this neighborhood have been so unfortunate as to lose some one or more members of their families, while others have spent a large share of the funds with which they expected to buy farms, in supporting their families, while they could select a suitable place on which to settle. Some would come back, but have not the funds to do so, and thus for fear of worse are compelled to stay where they are. The number who are doing well, and have met with no untoward events, is but few, and on the whole their conditions have been worsted instead of bettered.

☞The large shipments of specie from New York begin to excite attention, if not alarm. The amount shipped from that port to Europe, since the 1st of January, exceeds twenty-two millions. At the same time it is admitted that importations have been made at a loss, and that the ship-owning interest is very much depressed. The Western trade has been remarkably dull. Nothing seems to have flourished during the past season so well as have speculations in the newer States and Territories of the West.

☞The President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which now owns the main line of the State's public works, is said to be in favor of the re-sale of the whole main line of the canal, eastern and western divisions, and the Portage Railroad, retaining only the Columbia Railroad, to the end that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company shall own nothing but a continuous line of railroad from Pittsburg to Philadelphia. He proposes that if the canal and Portage Railroad cannot be sold together to a responsible company, they be sold in sections. Under any contingency, it is believed the canal between Pittsburg and Blairsville will always be kept open.

The New Governor of Utah.—Col. Cumming, the new Governor of Utah, who is to put an end to the reign of "Brother Brigham," is said to be a gentleman of the exact type of character best suited to that most difficult and responsible post. Conversant with all phases of life, and experienced in every degree of fortune, he is admirably adapted to exercise executive functions in the territory to which he has been appointed. Col. Cumming was at one time an extensive merchant in Augusta, Georgia, but failed. Removing to St. Louis, he established himself as sutler to the forces stationed at Jefferson barracks, and was subsequently appointed Indian agent, the duties of which he discharged with great discretion and judgment.

☞Captain Daniel Drayton, who, as master of the schooner Pearl, attempted to carry off seventy slaves from Washington, D. C., was captured, sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment, and after serving four years was pardoned by President Fillmore, committed suicide at the Mansion House in New Bedford, Mass., on Thursday last, by taking laudanum.

Terrible Casualty.—On the 9th ult. the residence of Mrs. McKinley, near Danville, Sumpter county, Ga., was destroyed by fire, and Mrs. McKinley and child both perished in the flames.

☞Among the victims on board the ill-fated steamboat Montreal was Hon. Stephen C. Phillips, a distinguished citizen of Massachusetts, and some years ago one of the most influential politicians of that State.

Mad Dogs and Hydrophobia.—It is stated that there are a very large number of mad dogs in Chester and Delaware counties, Pa., and that horses, cows, and hogs have become rabid from being bitten; and in Philadelphia, it is said, no less than five deaths have occurred from hydrophobia since January.

Iowa Emigration.—The Dubuque (Iowa) Times says that the emigration into the interior of that State is immense, and has been for a month past. Large numbers of wagons pass through that city daily, many of them drawn by oxen. It is not uncommon to see four or five yokes attached to a wagon. In many cases they have large droves of cattle with them.

Destructive Fire in Hayti.—The Illinois brings an account of a great fire at Port au Prince, where one hundred houses were destroyed.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®
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The Threatened War Between Spain and Mexico.—The Spanish fleet, consisting of five sailing vessels and two steamers, having on board some two thousand soldiers intended for operations against Mexico, arrived at Havana on the 25th ult. A letter from Madrid, speaking of the condition of affairs between the two countries, says:

If a favorable turn does not soon take place hostilities are inevitable. *The Mexican government, it is to be feared, calculates too much on the attitude the United States are likely to assume, or at least on the danger to Cuba from the attacks of the filibusters.* But the Spanish government has no apprehensions from either quarter, as, in the event of a war, it will in all probability confine its operations to a blockade of the coast, and like the French in 1836, to the destruction of the fort of San Juan, at Vera Cruz.

A Father Shot by His Son.—On Wednesday night last a terrible tragedy occurred at Atlanta, Ga. It appears that Col. D. H. Witcher, one of the proprietors of the Fulton House in that place, undertook to reprimand his son William, aged 18 or 20 years, for drinking, when the youngster drew a pistol and fired. The ball unfortunately took effect in the abdomen of the father, passing through the left lobe of the liver and lodging in the spine, causing his death on the following day. The parricide immediately made his escape.

An Explosion.—At Wheeling, on Sunday, the boiler in the dwelling of Mrs. Eff exploded and blew out the end wall of the building, demolished the stove and all the kitchen fixtures, mashed the doors and windows generally. A heavy piece of the boiler was blown across the dining-room table, clearing it of its contents, to which, a few minutes later, the family would have been seated for dinner. There were two servants in the kitchen at the time of the explosion, one of whom was slightly scalded.

Manufacture of Peppermint.—The Lyons (N. Y.) Republican states that H. G. Hotchkiss, of that village, is the greatest producer of peppermint in the world. He has from 200 to 300 acres under cultivation, 150 acres of which can be overflowed with water to the depth of six to ten inches, at pleasure. This process enables him to continue to grow the crop upon the same soil for a series of years, and protect the young shoots in winter by a watery covering. Between April and July he employs more than 100 laborers upon his plantation. Mr. Hotchkiss sells the oil of peppermint in London and other places, and his annual trade amounts to from 75,000 to $125,000.

Disgusting if True.—The following paragraph is going the rounds:

"The Troy (N. Y.,) ladies have introduced a new feature at their fairs, which makes them draw like steam engines. All the most bewitching girls wear placards labeled 'kisses one shilling each;' and in some cases where dealers possess extraordinary beauty, as high as twenty-five cents is obtained. Gentlemen who are fond of gathering of this kind of fruit, 'melting from trees,' go in for it according to the weight of their purses; and one of the newspapers states that one rosy-lipped, brighteyed gal realized $62 in one evening. One gentleman actually purchased $11 worth of this honey."

St. Louis, June 29.— The extensive Drug Establishment of Messrs. Barnard, Adams & Co, was consumed by fire, at nine o'clock this morning. The loss is estimated at $190,000, on which there is an insurance of 155,000. In twelve minutes from the first alarm, the whole building and its stock were a mass of ruins.

A Rich Thief Unmasked.—The Cincinnati Commercial publishes the particulars of the exposure of a pilfering dry goods dealer, worth property amounting to $40,000, and who pretends to a rigid church membership. Affecting bad health he habitually wore an ample cloak, and under its friendly drapery would conceal his ill-gotten booty, purloined from other premises during the momentary absence of their custodians.

A Monster Railroad Scheme.—A new Pacific Railroad Company, says the St. Louis Intelligencer of the 29th, was organized at Omaha, early in the present month, under the Nebraska territorial law, for the construction of a railroad to the South Pass. General Robinson, of Pennsylvania, is president, and Mr. Hosmer, of Ohio, secretary. The capital is to be $60,000,000.

The Largest Man in the World.—The West Tennessee Whig announces the death of Mr. Miles Darden, near Lexington, in State, and says:

The deceased was, beyond all question, the largest man in the world. His height was seven feet six inches—two inches higher than Porter, the celebrated Kentucky giant. His weight was a fraction over one thousand pounds! It required seventeen men to put him in his coffin, and it took over one hundred feet of plank to make his coffin. He measured around the waist six feet and four inches.

Sentence of a Merchant for Forgery in England.—Justice is promptly administered in England without regard to persons. At Leeds, lately, a merchant of some standing named Joseph Manning Wilson, was charged with forging bills of exchange of the value of $10,000. The forgeries were executed in the years 1855 and 1856, after which Wilson absconded to Australia. He returned to England with the idea of making America his home, but was apprehended in the English channel, and after a trial lasting but eight hours was convicted and sentenced to transportation for life.

Breach of Promise.—At a recent term of the court of Carroll county, Ohio, the Rev. Joseph Barclay was found guilty of the seduction of and breach of promise of marriage to Elizabeth Sharp, and mulcted in damages to the value of $5,000. The defendant was a preacher of the Covenanter or Seceder faith.

☞The steamship Illinois, from Aspinwall, with the California mails of the 5th, arrived at New York on Saturday night week with nearly $2,000,000 in gold on freight and about eight hundred passengers, amongst whom is Judge Bowlin, United States Minister to New Granada.

Large Arrival of Furs.—The steamer Spread Eagle arrived at St. Louis on the 26th ult. from a point on the Upper Missouri, two thousand five hundred miles above St. Louis, and one hundred and eighty miles beyond Fort Union, at the mouth of the Yellowstone, after an absence of eighty two days from St. Louis, on business connected with the American Fur Company. She brought down about five thousand packs of furs and fifty mountaineers, men attired partly in Indian garb and with faces almost as dark as that of the Indian.

A Long Journey.—Samuel Clay, Jr., of Bourbon county, Kentucky, has just returned from Mexico, where he has been purchasing mules and horses. He succeeded in purchasing about three hundred mules and forty horses, which he drove to Illinois, through Texas, the Indian Territory, and Missouri, a distance of two thousand miles. The stock is now upon the prairies recruiting. When they are fat enough they will be driven to New Haven, Connecticut, and then shipped to the West Indies, which is certainly a very roundabout way to reach the West Indies from the Rio Grande.—*Evansville (Ind.) Journal.*

Decline of Population in New England.—Some of the New England papers begin to notice the effects of the immense drain upon their population by western emigration. Whole families are moving off to settle in the new Eldorados beyond the Mississippi, and vast numbers of the most enterprising, vigorous and talented young men are leaving New England for the western wilds.

☞An immense cave, said to rival the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, has lately been discovered and partially explored in Marion county, Mo. One gallery has been traversed to the extent of two miles, with no symptoms of an end. A large stream of water, with a fall of six feet, has been discovered running through it. A thorough exploration is designed to take place at an early day.

A Test of Merit.—A traveler in Africa, declares that he met one king who had eleven portly wives, all of whom were weighed monthly, the one that weighed most being invariably installed mistress of the household until the time of the next weighing.

☞Five hundred and thirty Mormons arrived at Philadelphia, from England, on Thursday last, in the ship Tuscarora, bound to Salt Lake.

White Teeth, Perfumed Breath & Beautiful Complexion—can be acquired by using the "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers.*" What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath, when by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know that their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Beware of counterfeits.—Be sure each bottle is signed FETRIDGE & CO., N. Y. ☞For sale by A. D. Buehler, and all Druggists.

R. R. R.—Dysentery, Looseness of the Bowels, Painful Discharges, Cholera Morbus, Cramps, Violent Purgings and Vomitings, are stopped in a short time by Radway's Ready Relief.

A Lump of Dead Dignity.—On board of the steamboat Shotwell, on her trip from New Orleans to Cincinnati, the Cholera had laid on their backs some fifty out of seventy-five passengers; for a few hours the scene was of the most terrible character. Among the passengers were two regular doctors and a staunch friend of Radway's Ready Relief. The two doctors took under their care the patients in the ladies' saloon, and the patients on one side of the forward saloon. The R. R. R. friend took the deck passengers and those on the larboard side of the forward cabin; as fast as the Ready Relief was applied to the R. R. R. patients they recovered, and before the two doctors got out of the ladies' saloon, every one out of the twenty-five that were sick, and were treated by the R. R. Relief, were out of danger and free from cholera.—Still the doctors refused to use the Ready Relief, and out of the twelve passengers under their treatment, seven died in the agonies of cholera. At last both of the doctors were taken sick; the field was now left open to the R. R. R. advocate, and with the assistance of some gentlemen who had witnessed its miraculous efficacy, it was applied to all the remaining patients, who were quickly relieved from their distressing and dangerous situations.

The two doctors were now the only sick ones in the boat. Dr. W., a man of good sense and liberal views, called for the R. R. R. advocate. "Sir," said the doctor. "I have made up my mind to try your quick medicine—it is out of the power of remedies used by the regular order of our faculty to cure me; I will, therefore, at the risk of being denounced by the faculty, consent to save my life by the assistance of Radway's Ready Relief." Not so did Dr. Noodle, he being determined to make himself a martyr to the "dignity of the profession," refused to save his life by a "quack medicine." He dashed aside the Life Restoring Remedy, and left as a trophy of his firmness and adherence to folly, a lump of dead dignity.

Serious Sickness Prevented.—Radway's Remedies should be kept in every house: if they are resorted to on the first indications of illness, nothing serious will follow. They will restore, regulate and correct all irregularities and disorders immediately.

Radway's Remedies are sold by druggists everywhere. Radway's Ready Relief, 25c., 50c., $1 per bottle. Radway's Resolvent, $1 per bottle. Radway's Regulators (30 pills,) 25 cents per box.

RADWAY & CO., Proprietors.

For sale by A. D. Buehler, Druggist, Gettysburg.

Married,

On Wednesday last, in the Cathedral at Baltimore, by Rev. Father McColby, Mr. HENRY W. CRISMER, to Miss SUSAN ALICE, daughter of Mr. Alexander Frazer—both of this place.

On Tuesday last, at Carlisle, by the Rev. W. W. Eels, Mr. ROBERT W. M'SHERRY, of Philadelphia, (formerly of Gettysburg,) to Miss MATTIE PARSONS, of Carlisle.

On the 25th ult., at Chambersburg, by the Rev. Samuel Philips, Mr. HENRY SWARTZ, of Franklin county, to Miss JANE C. M'CREARY, of this county.

On the 16th inst., by the Rev. J. H. C. Dosh, Rev. DANIEL M. GILES, of the East Balt. Conference, M. E. Church, to Miss ARISHIA DOWLEY, of this county.

Died,

On the 28th ult., at his residence in Latimore township, JACOB GRIEST, Esq., late one of our County Commissioners. He had been suffering under paralysis for some months past.

Yesterday morning, Miss MARTHA PAXTON, daughter of Mr. Robert Paxton, of this borough, in the 16th year of her age.

THE BIG SAFE.

Measuring 5½ feet high by 4½ feet wide, and weighing 7,300 pounds, has been attracting much attention at the office of the *Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Institution* in S. W. corner of Public Square. Every body nearly in town has been to see it. Our friends from the country have been, and are still, dropping in to see this, *the largest Safe brought into the County.*

This Safe furnishes another ground for confidence to depositors. The security for the deposits they make is of the same character and as extensive as that afforded by a Bank to its depositors—the stockholders in the one and the other being in the same manner liable. The safe keeping of the money and the security to depositors thus afford a *double safeguard* to those thinking of depositing their monies *where, instead of lying idle, they will produce interest in the Savings Institution.*

"Woodland Cream"—A Pomade for beautifying the Hair—highly perfumed, superior to any French article imported, and for half the price. For dressing Ladies' Hair it has no equal, giving it a bright glossy appearance. It causes Gentlemen's hair to curl in the most natural manner. It removes dandruff, always giving the hair the appearance of being fresh shampooned. Price only fifty cents. None genuine unless signed FETRIDGE & CO. Proprietors of the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" ☞For sale by A. D. Buehler, and all Druggists.

☞NOTICE.—Inhalation in Consumption.—See advertisement under this head.—Female Complaints, Venereal Affections, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Heart and Liver, &c., &c., will meet with due attention.

The Markets.

BALTIMORE—Friday last.

Flour,	$7 12 to 7 25
Wheat,	1 70 to 1 93
Rye,	1 03 to 1 06
Corn,	86 to 87
Oats,	55 to 56
Cloverseed,	7 00 to 7 25
Timothyseed,	3 75 to 4 00
Beef Cattle,	8 00 to 10 50
Hay, (in bundles,)	20 00 to 22 00
Do. (loose,)	18 00 to 20 00

YORK—Friday last.

Flour, per bbl., (from wagons,	6 25
Wheat, per bushel,	1 65@1 80
Rye, "	93
Corn, "	75
Oats, "	50
Clover Seed,	6 50
Timothy Seed,	3 50
Plaster Paris, per ton,	6 50

HANOVER—Thursday last.

Flour, (from Wagons,)	$6 75
Wheat, per bushel,	1 65@1 75
Rye,	90
Corn,	75
Oats,	50
Rye Flour,	4 00
Buckwheat,	50
Potatoes,	1 00
Timothy Seed,	2 50
Clover Seed,	6 00
Plaster Paris, per ton,	6 50

REGISTER & RECORDER.

TO the Voters of Adams County. Fellow Citizens:—Encouraged by the solicitations of numerous friends, I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder, subject to the decision of the Union County Convention. Should I be honored with your confidence and elected, I pledge my best efforts to a faithful and impartial administration of the duties of the office.

DAVID M'CREARY.

Gettysburg, July 2.

Sheriffalty.

THE subscriber has been induced, by the kind recommendation of friends, to offer himself as a candidate for the SHERIFFALTY, subject to the decision of the American Republican Convention. He asks the support of his friends for the Office, pledging himself, if elected, to do its duties with correctness and impartiality.

ABNER MILLS.

Liberty township, May 25. tf

SHERIFFALTY.

TO the Voters of Adams County: Encouraged by numerous friends I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the next election, subject to the decision of the American Republican County Convention. Should I be elected I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with promptness and fidelity.

ISAAC LEEPER.

Cumberland tp., May 4.

SHERIFFALTY.

TO the Voters of Adams county:—Encouraged by numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF at the next election, (subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.) Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with promptness and fidelity.

ISAAC LIGHTNER.

Mountjoy twp., April 27.

REGISTER & RECORDER.

TO the Voters of Adams County.—Fellow citizens: Being encouraged by numerous friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of Register and Recorder at the next election, (subject to the action of the Democratic County Convention.) And should I receive the nomination and be elected, I shall duly appreciate your confidence, and promise to discharge the duties of the office promptly and with fidelity.

Your obedient servant,

ZACHARIAH MYERS.

Tyrone tp., May 11.

A CARD.

AS there seems to be a strong desire among the friends of the Adams County Map enterprise, to see it placed in as many families in the County as possible, and as it is now meeting with very general favor, I will make the following proposition:

If I can have five reliable subscribers to every one hundred population, the price of the Map will be reduced to $4. This arrangement will include all who have subscribed, as well as all who may subscribe.

M. S. CONVERSE.

June 29.

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT.

THE subscriber has opened the FRANKLIN HOUSE, in the pleasant and healthful village of New Oxford, Adams county, Pa., and is now prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with a call, in a satisfactory manner. Persons residing in Baltimore, or other cities, designing to spend a few weeks in the country, will find New Oxford exceedingly healthy, beautifully located, and his house well adapted to their wants.

JACOB MARTIN.

New Oxford, June 8. 3t

FIGS & RAISINS.—A fresh lot of Figs and Raisins just received, and for sale by E. H. MINNIGH.

June 29.

4 BOXES ORANGES and LEMONS in Store, and will be sold cheaper than any where else. Call and see at

June 29. E. H. MINNIGH'S.

RESOLUTION

Proposing Amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met: That the following amendments are proposed to the constitution of the commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof.

FIRST AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional article to said constitution to be designated as article eleven, as follows:—

ARTICLE XI. OF PUBLIC DEBTS.

SECTION 1. The State may contract debts, to supply casual deficits or failures in revenues, or to meet expenses not otherwise provided for; but the aggregate amount of such debts direct and contingent, whether contracted by virtue of one or more acts of general assembly, or at different periods of time, shall never exceed seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the money arising from the creation of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was obtained, or to repay the debts so contracted, and to no other purpose whatever.

SECTION 2. In addition to the above limited power the state may contract debts to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the state in war, or to redeem the present outstanding indebtedness of the state; but the money arising from the contracting of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was raised, or to repay such debts, and to no other purpose whatever.

SECTION 3. Except the debts above specified, in sections one and two of this article, no debt whatever shall be created by, or on behalf of the state.

SECTION 4. To provide for the payment of the present debt, and any additional debt contracted as aforesaid, the Legislature shall, at its first session, after the adoption of this amendment, create a sinking fund, which shall be sufficient to pay the accruing interest on such debt, and annually to reduce the principal thereof by a sum not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; which sinking fund shall consist of the net annual income of the public works, from time to time owned by the state, or the proceeds of the sale of the same, or any part thereof, and of the income or proceeds of sale of stocks owned by the state together with other funds, or resources, that may be designated by law. The said sinking fund may be increased, from time to time, by assigning to it any part of the taxes, or other revenues of the state, not required for the ordinary and current expenses of government, and unless in case of war, invasion or insurrection, no part of said sinking fund shall be used or applied otherwise than in the extinguishment of the public debt, until the amount of such debt is reduced below the sum of five millions of dollars.

SECTION 5. The credit of the commonwealth shall not in any manner, or event, be pledged, or loaned to, any individual, company, corporation, or association; nor shall the commonwealth hereafter become a joint owner, or stockholder, in any company, association, or corporation.

SECTION 6. The commonwealth shall not assume the debt, or any part thereof, of any county, city, borough, or township; or of any corporation, or association; unless such debt shall have been contracted to enable the state to repel invasion, suppress domestic insurrection, defend itself in time of war, or to assist the state in the discharge of any portion of its present indebtedness.

SECTION 7. The legislature shall not authorize any county, city, borough, township, or incorporated district, by virtue of a vote of its citizens, or otherwise, to become a stockholder in any company, association, or corporation; or to obtain money for, or loan its credit to, any corporation, association, institution, or party.

SECOND AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional article to said constitution, to be designated as article XII, as follows:

ARTICLE XII. OF NEW COUNTIES.

No county shall be divided by a line cutting off over one tenth of its population, (either to form a new county or otherwise,) without the express assent of such county, by the vote of the electors thereof; nor shall any new county be established, containing less than four hundred square miles.

THIRD AMENDMENT.

From section two of the first article of the constitution, strike out the words, "*of the city of Philadelphia, and of each county separately;*" from section five, same article, strike out the words, "*of Philadelphia and of the several counties;*" from section seven, same article, strike out the words, "*neither the city of Philadelphia nor any,*" and insert in lieu thereof the words, "*and no;*" and strike out "*section four, same article,*" and in lieu thereof insert the following:

"SECTION 4. In the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty four, and in every seventh year thereafter, representatives to the number of one hundred, shall be apportioned and distributed equally, throughout the state, by districts, in proportion to the number of taxable inhabitants in the several parts thereof: except that any county containing at least three thousand five hundred taxables, may be allowed a separate representation: but no more than three counties shall be joined, and no county shall be divided, in the formation of a district. Any city containing a sufficient number of taxables to entitle it to at least two representatives, shall have a separate representation assigned it, and shall be divided into convenient districts of contiguous territory, of equal taxable population as near as may be, each of which districts shall elect one representative."

At the end of section seven, same article, insert these words:

"The city of Philadelphia shall be divided into single senatorial districts, of continuous territory as nearly equal in taxable population as possible; but no ward shall be divided in the formation thereof."

The legislature, at its first session, after the adoption of this amendment, shall divide the city of Philadelphia into senatorial and representative districts, in the manner above provided; such district to remain unchanged until the apportionment in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

FOURTH AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional section to the first article of said constitution, which shall be numbered and read as follows:

SECTION 26. The legislature shall have the power to alter, revoke, or annul, any charter of incorporation hereafter conferred by, or under, any special, or general law, whenever in their opinion it may be injurious to the citizens of the commonwealth; in such manner, however, that no injustice shall be done to the corporators.

IN SENATE, March 27, 1857.

Resolved, That this resolution pass. On the first amendment, yeas 24, nays 7; on the second amendment, yeas 23, nays 8; on the third amendment, yeas 24, nays 4; on the fourth amendment, yeas 23, nays 4.

[Extract from the Journal.]

GEO. W. HAMERSLY, *Clerk.*

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, April 29, 1857.

Resolved, That this resolution pass. On the first amendment, yeas 78, nays 12; on the second amendment, yeas 57, nays 34; on the third amendment, yeas 72, nays 22; on the fourth amendment, yeas 83, nays 7.

[Extract from the Journal.]

JACOB ZIEGLER, *Clerk.*

Filed in Secretary's office, May 2, 1857.

A. G. CURTIN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Harrisburg, June 22, 1857.

Pennsylvania, ss:

I do certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original "Resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth," with the vote in each branch of the Legislature upon the final passage thereof, as appears from the originals on file in this office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set (L. S.) my hand and caused to be affixed the seal of the Secretary's Office, the day and year above written.

A. G. CURTIN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

IN SENATE, March 27, 1857.

The resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth being under consideration,

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the first amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follow, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Brewer, Browne, Coffey, Ely, Evans, Fetter, Fleniken, Frazer, Ingram, Jordan, Killinger, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Scofield, Sellers, Shuman, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins, Wright and Taggart, *Speaker*—4.

NAYS—Messrs. Crabb, Cresswell, Finney, Gregg, Harris, Penrose and Souther—7.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the second amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follow, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Brewer, Browne, Cresswell, Ely, Evans, Fetter, Finney, Fleniken, Ingram, Jordan, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins, Wright and Taggart, *Speaker*—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Coffey, Crabb, Frazer, Gregg, Harris, Killinger, Penrose and Scofield—8.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the third amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follow, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Brewer, Browne, Crabb, Cresswell, Ely, Evans, Fleniken, Frazer, Ingram, Jordan, Killinger, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Scofield, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins and Wright—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Coffey, Gregg, Harris and Penrose—4.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question,

Will the Senate agree to the fourth amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follow, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Brewer, Browne, Coffey, Cresswell, Ely, Evans, Fleniken, Frazer, Ingram, Killinger, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Scofield, Sellers, Shuman, Souther, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins and Wright—25.

NAYS—Messrs. Crabb, Finney, Jordan and Penrose—4.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, April 29, 1857.

The resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth being under consideration,

On the question,

Will the House agree to the first amendment?

The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follow, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Arthur, Backhouse, Backus, Ball, Beck, Benson, Bishop, Bower, Brown, Calhoun, Campbell, Carty, Chase, Clever, Crawford, Dickey, Ent, Fyster, Fansold, Foster, Gibboney, Gilden, Hamel, Harper, Heins, Hiestand, Hill, Hillegas, Hoffman, [Berks,] Hoffman, [Lebanon,] Housekeeper, Imbrie, Innes, Jacobs, Jenkins, Sohns, Johnson, Kaufman, Kerr, Lebo, Leisenring, Longaker, Lovett, Manear, Maugle, M'Calmont, M'Ilvain, Mumma, Musselman, Nichols, Nicholson, Nunemacher, Person, Peters, Petrikin, Pownall, Purcell, Ramsey, [Philadelphia,] Ramsey, [York,] Reamer, Reed, Roberts, Rupp, Shaw, Sloan, Smith, Cambria,] Smith, [Centre,] Stevenson, Tolan, Vail, Vanvoorhis, Vickers, Voeghley, Wagonseller, Walter, Warner, Westbrook, Wharton, Williston, Witherow, Zimmerman and Getz, *Speaker*—83.

NAYS—Messrs. Dock, Hamilton, Hancock, Struthers, Thorn, Wintrode and Wright—7.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
HARRISBURG, June 22, 1857.

Pennsylvania, ss:

I do certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the 'Yeas' and 'Nays' taken on the resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, as the same appears on the Journals of the two Houses of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth for the session of 1857.

Witness my hand and the seal of said office, (L. S.) this twenty-second day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

A. G. CURTIN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

July 3, 1857.—3m

COACH FACTORY

FOR SALE OR RENT.

I will sell or Rent my COACH FACTORY, situated in the centre of the town of Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va. The shops are large and nearly new. This shop, for the last 18 years (the time it has been occupied by the subscriber), has done a good business, varying from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars annually, and the work all sold at good prices at the shop—never having occasion to peddle the Carriages through the country. The nearest Coach-shop of any importance is at Winchester, twenty miles distant. The repairing of the shop is worth three thousand a year.

There is a large stock of GOOD SEASONED LUMBER on hand.

I will sell or rent, on reasonable terms, to any one that is competent to carry on the business, and will endeavor to keep up the reputation of the Establishment.

Address the proprietor, Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va.

W. J. HAWKS.

June 29. 8t

NEW STORE!

Family Groceries, Confections &c.

THE undersigned has opened a Family Grocery establishment, in Chambersburg Street, Gettysburg, opposite the Lutheran Church, and invites attention to his large stock of

Groceries, Fruits, Confections, Cedar Ware, &c.

embracing everything usually kept in a first class Family Grocery, such as Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Salt, Teas, Starch, Spices of all kinds, Pickles, Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Raisins, Prunes, Citrons, Almonds, Candies, Cedar-Ware, Combs, Brushes, Umbrellas, Tobacco, Powder, Shot, &c.,—all of which will be sold at LOWEST CASH PRICES. ☞Also,

FLOUR & FEED.

☞Call and see us.

JOHN SCOTT.

June 29. 1y

REMOVAL.

Alexander Frazer,

CLOCK AND WATCH-MAKER,

HAS removed his shop to Carlisle-street, below Hoke's Store, where he will always be happy to attend to the calls of customers. Thankful for past favors, he hopes, by strict attention to business, and a desire to please, to merit and receive the patronage of the public.

Gettysburg, May 25. 3t

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of SARAH ARMSTRONG, late of the Borough of Gettysburg, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the same place, he hereby gives notice to persons indebted to said Estate, to call and settle the same; and those having claims are requested to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

D. M'CONAUGHY, *Adm'r.*

May 18. 6t

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Assignee under a Deed of Voluntary Assignment for the benefit of Creditors, of Thomas Warren, Martin Warren, Hiram Warren, and Thomas A. Warren, partners, doing business under the firm of WARREN & SONS, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said firm to make payment to the undersigned, residing in Gettysburg; and to all persons having claims against the same to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JOHN SCOTT.

May 18.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Assignee under a Deed of Voluntary Assignment for the benefit of Creditors, of THOMAS WARREN and wife ANN, of the Borough of Gettysburg, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said Warren to make payment to the undersigned, residing in said borough; and to all persons having claims against the same to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

SAMUEL WEAVER.

June 8. 6t

STRAY COLT.

CAME to the subscriber's, in Oxford township, on the first day of June,

A BAY HORSE COLT, three years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

A. F. GITT.

June 15. 3t

Caution.

THE undersigned, jointly with M. W. Mumma, on or about the 10th day of April, 1857, gave a Promissory Note for $647 74, to Daniel Minnich, Attorney in fact for Catharine Sheffer, payable in twelve months after date; and now takes this method to give notice to all persons not to purchase said Note, as it was obtained by illegal and improper means, and the payment thereof will be contested.

EPHRAIM ALBERT.

Huntington township, June 22, 1857. 3t

BOROUGH ACCOUNT.

R. G. McCREARY, Treasurer, in acc't. with the Borough of Gettysburg.

DR.

1856, March 22. To balance in hands at settlement,	$29 18½
Tax outstanding,	135 54½
Loan from Bank of Gettysburg,	400 00
do. Cornelius Lott,	400 00
Balance of Dog Tax collected,	4 00
Rent from Danner & Ziegler,	25 00
Tax assessed for current year,	1188 44
License and Fines from Burgess,	6 00
	$2188 16½

CR.

By Orders and Expenses paid as follows, viz.:

Election officers,	$5 80
Office Fees, E. Norris,	3 50
Interest on Loans,	167 02
Loans repaid,	700 00
Water Rent,	22 50
Engine-keeper, 18 months,	45 00
Engineering—M. Jacobs,	60 00
Town Constable—John L. Burns,	49 25
Special Police at Fires,	6 00
Publishing accounts, &c.	29 75
Clerk and Treasurer—Salary,	30 00
Town Clock,	18 00
Tax and Quit Rents,	5 60
Granite and Stone,	21 00
Blacksmith-work,	5 92
Masonry, Brick and Material,	48 77
Carpenter-work, and Lumber,	10 44
Plank,	41 47
Grading&Paving Streets &Gutters,	200 11½
Opening Streets in Snow,	22 00
Oil, Spikes, Tape-line, &c.	11 05
Removing nuisances,	1 75
Burgess & Council,	30 00
Collectors' fees,	50 15
Releases,	15 43
Errors in assessment,	10 32
Tax outstanding,	113 27
Balance in hands of Treasurer (since paid in full,)	461 05½
	$2188 16½

R. G. McCREARY, *Treasurer.*

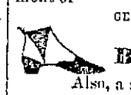
April 6, 1857. (June 29.) 4t

A NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

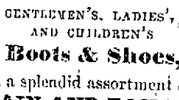
At the Old Stand of WM. BOYER, in West Chambersburg street, Gettysburg.

THE undersigned has just purchased a well selected stock of Goods, and invites the attention of the Public to his fine assortment of



GENTLEMEN'S, LADIES', AND CHILDREN'S

Boots & Shoes,



Also, a splendid assortment of

PLAIN AND FANCY

GAITERS & SLIPPERS,

of all sizes and descriptions, made of the best materials, which he is prepared to sell on as favorable terms as they can be had at any place in the County. Having been engaged in the Shoe business for 30 years, he flatters himself that he has selected such Goods as will give entire satisfaction to all who may wish to purchase. *Call and examine for yourselves.*

Boots, Shoes, &c., made to Order.

WM. BOYER.

May 11. 3t

NEW FIRM!

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

THE undersigned having purchased from Wm. W. Paxton, Esq., his entire Stock of Goods, will continue the business at the old stand, in Chambersburg street, a few doors west of the diamond, under the firm of BRINGMAN & AUGHINBAUGH, and solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally. We have made arrangements largely to increase our stock of

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

and will always keep on hand a full assortment of all kinds suitable to the season, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices.—Hoping by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal patronage, we invite all needing anything in our line to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

GEO. E. BRINGMAN,
H. AUGHINBAUGH.

Gettysburg, Jan. 12. tf

NEW FAMILY GROCERY.

E. H. MINNIGH

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Gettysburg and the public generally, that he has opened a new

Grocery and Confectionary Store,

on the Northwest corner of the Diamond, formerly occupied by A. B. Kurtz, where he will have constantly on hand a choice variety of GROCERIES, CONFECTIONARIES, and CEDAR WARE, and everything in his line. Every article that the Eastern Market can afford will be kept on hand or supplied at the shortest notice. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Feb. 16.

TO THE COUNTRY.

GOOD NEWS.

I have rented the Foundry for the ensuing year, and am prepared to make the different kinds of Castings usually made at a Foundry. I will keep constantly on hand the different kinds of

PLOUGHS,

Points, Shears, Cutters, &c.; Pots, Kettles, Pans, Washing Machines, &c.; Stoves and Machinery; Porches, Verandahs, and Cemetery Fencing made and put up with dispatch.

All orders will be attended to promptly; but being without capital, and money being necessary to carry on the business, I will be compelled to sell for cash, but on all country work 5 per cent. will be deducted. Suitable trade will be taken, if delivered at the time of purchasing. Give us a call.

E. M. WARREN.

Gettysburg, June 8.

300 doz. Knives & Forks.

HAVING just received of our own importation from England, a large and extensive assortment of Cutlery, we invite the attention of those in want of any style of Knives and Forks, Carvers, Nut Picks, &c., to come and examine. We will sell at such prices as will defy competition. Also, a large assortment of Table FORKS, which will be sold separately.

Don't forget to examine the Stock at

FAHNESTOCK'S.

☞Country Merchants can be supplied at a small advance.

May 18.

Ladies This Way!

COBEAN & PAXTON have always on hand a large and well selected stock of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers of all kinds, and at all prices. No trouble to show Goods.

May 18.

ATTENTION.—Those who are fond of music, will find a large assortment of Violins, Accordeons, Flutes, Fifes, &c., &c., cheap at

SAMSON'S.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

DAILY LINE TO HANOVER.

Extra Accommodation.

THE undersigned returns his thanks to the public for the encouragement heretofore extended to him, and takes pleasure in announcing that he has completed arrangements by which

TWO DAILY LINES

of Coaches will be run between Gettysburg and Hanover, to connect with the trains to and from Baltimore, York, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, &c. Persons desiring tickets or information will call on the undersigned, or on CHARLES TATE, Ticket Agent, at the Eagle Hotel, in Chambersburg street.

☞Special attention given to all packages, &c., or other business entrusted to the undersigned between Gettysburg and Hanover, which will be promptly and carefully attended to.

☞The undersigned has also effected arrangements, by which he will be able to supply Coaches, Stages, &c., for Funeral and other occasions, at moderate charges.

NICHOLAS WEAVER.

April 13. tf

THE FARMERS' & MECHANICS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION Of Adams County.

THIS Institution receives deposites for which it pays interest as follows:—

For over 10 months 4 per cent. per annum,

For 3 and not over 10 months, 3 per cent per annum,

For transient deposites not less than 30 days 2 per cent per annum, payable on demand without notice.

A joint fund (Capital) of $10,000 has been paid in,

For loans apply on Wednesday.

Sums received on deposite as low as a dime

Interest to be allowed whenever the deposites amount to $5.00, and on each additional $5.00 and upwards.

Office in South West Corner of Public Square, next to George Arnold's store. Open daily from 9, A. M., to 3, P. M.. and every Saturday for receiving deposites, from 9 A. M., to 9 P. M.

President,
GEORGE THRONE.
Treasurer and Secretary,
GEORGE ARNOLD,
Directors,

John Brough,	John Horner,
Samuel Durborow,	George Arnold,
A. Heintzelman,	Jacob Musselman,
David McCreary,	D. McConaughy,
William Culp,	John Mickley,
Robert Horner,	John Throne.

April 6.

The Eclectic College of Medicine.

CINCINNATI, O.

THE WINTER SESSION of 1857–8 will commence on Monday the 12th of October, and continue sixteen weeks. A full and thorough course of Lectures will be given, occupying six or seven hours daily, with good opportunities for attention to practical Anatomy, and with ample Clinical facilities at the Commercial Hospital. The preliminary course of Lectures will commence on Monday, the 28th of September, and continue daily until the commencement of the regular Lectures.

The arrangement of the chairs will be as follows:—

T. E. ST. JOHN, M. D.,
Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.
C. D. LEWIS, M. D.,
Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.
A. J. HOWE, M. D.,
Professor of Surgery.
C. H. CLEAVELAND, M. D.,
Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
WM. SHERWOOD, M. D.,
Professor of Medical Practice and Pathology.
J. R. BUCHANAN, M. D.,
Emeritus Professor of Cerebral Physiology and Institutes of Medicine.
JOHN KING, M. D.,
Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women & Children.

The terms for the Session will be the same as heretofore, viz:—Matriculation, $5.00.—Tuition, 20,00. Demonstrator's Ticket, $5,00. (Every Student is required to engage in dissection one session before Graduation.)—Graduation, $25,00. Ticket to Commercial Hospital (optional,) $5,00.

The Lecture-Rooms are newly finished, neat, and comfortable, and in a central locality (in College Hall, Walnut Street,) where students will find it convenient to call on their arrival.

Tickets for the session may be obtained of the *Dean of the Faculty*, at his Office, No. 113 Smith St., or of Prof. C. H. CLEAVELAND, *Secretary of the Faculty*, No. 139 Seventh St., near Elm,

JOHN KING, M. D., *Dean.*

The College Journal of Medical Science,

A Monthly Magazine of 48 pages, conducted by the Faculty of the Eclectic College of Medicine, is published at One Dollar a Year payable in advance. Communications for subscription, or for specimen numbers, should be directed to

Dr. C. H. CLEAVELAND, Publisher.
139 Seventh Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

June 29. 1y

A RETIRED PHYSICIAN,

75 years of age, having lost his Father, two Brothers, Daughter, Son-in-law, Nephew and Nieces, by that dreadful disease, CONSUMPTION, and suffering with a *Cough* himself, determined to visit the East Indies, Egypt and Japan, where he discovered a *Preventive* and *Certain Cure* for Colds, Bronchitis, Coughs, *Consumption*, Nervous Debility and Asthma. His cough was cured immediately; he returned, cured his *Relatives*, who inherited the disease, and in connection with his son have employed it in their practice, curing thousands of cases considered hopeless by others. For the purpose of rescuing as many of his suffering fellow beings as possible he is sending the Recipe to all who wish it for 10 cents; 3 of it to pay the postage, and the balance printing. Address Dr. HEATH, 101 Spring street, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New York.

June 8. 3m

2,000 pieces of Wall Paper,

JUST received and for sale at
COBEAN & PAXTON'S.

To Builders.

HAVING increased our stock of Hardware, Oils, Paints, Glass, &c. We are prepared to offer very great inducements to persons building.

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS.

A LITTLE THE CHEAPEST.

SUSPENDERS, Cravats, Portmonaies, Socks, Knives, Stocks, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Razors, Clothes Brushes, Woolen Socks, Gloves, Comforts, Muslin Shirts and Shirt Collars, are always found at SAMSON'S.

FLOUR FOR SALE.

IF you want a good barrel of Flour, call at HOKE'S STORE, as he has made arrangements to have always the best, which he will sell at 25 cents advance.

April 28. JOHN HOKE.

WOOL & COTTON CARPET chea[p] at
May 5. GEO. ARNOLD'S.

A MOST BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY AND

FANCY GOODS.

MISS McCLELLAN

HAS added to her already large stock a new and elegant assortment of

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,

to which she would invite the attention of her friends and the public, believing that an examination will satisfy them that her Goods are the best selected and most fashionable as well as the cheapest ever offered in this place. The assortment includes the new and fashionable styles of Cashmeres, Silks, De Lanes, Ginghams, Calicoes, De Bage, Coburg Cloths, Muslin, Linen, Sack Flannels, Bonnets and Bonnet Trimmings, Satins, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Velvets, Artificials, Black Veils, Blue do., Gloves, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, French Worked Collars, Cambric, Jaconett & Swiss Edgings, Insertings, Muslins, Sleeves, Mohair and Silk Mits, Black Lace and Fringe, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Braids, Fans, &c., &c.

☞Call and examine for yourselves.

Gettysburg, Nov. 17. tf

BONNETS, BONNETS.

MISS McCREARY

HAS just returned from the City with a new and beautiful assortment of

Bonnets & Fancy Goods,

of the most fashionable styles, which she invites the Ladies to call and examine, confident that they will be pleased with her selection.

Miss McCREARY will carry on the MILLINERY BUSINESS in all its branches, and hopes, by her superior work and reasonable prices, to merit the patronage of her friends.

April 20.

PLAIN AND FANCY

DRESS-MAKING.

Miss ALICE FRAZER

WILL carry on the DRESS-MAKING BUSINESS, in all its branches, and hopes, by her superior work and reasonable prices, to merit the patronage of her friends. Please call and see.

May 4. 3t

THE LADIES

WILL find it to their advantage to call at Fahnestock Brothers, and see their large and cheap stock of Silks, Challis, Lawns, Ducals, Lamartines, Delaines, Calicos, Ginghams, &c., which are selling cheap, at

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS.

April 13. *Sign of Red Front.*

NEW GOODS.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,

Wall Paper, Window Blinds, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Tobacco and Segars, &c., at

COBEAN & PAXTON'S.

April 3. tf

NEW GOODS.

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS would respectfully inform their customers and the public generally, that they have just received the largest, and best selected stock of

Spring and Summer Goods

ever offered to them. Having purchased for the CASH, they are prepared to offer such inducements as to defy competition. Give us a call—no trouble to show Goods.

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS.
Sign of Red Front.

April 13. tf

ALWAYS IN TIME!

MARCUS SAMSON

HAS just received at his Ready-made Clothing Store, on York street, nearly opposite the Bank, the best assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

for Spring and Summer wear, ever opened in this place. If you want a well-made

COAT, VEST, PANTS,

or anything in the line of Ready-made Clothing, at less cost than they can be had outside the city, call at SAMSON'S.

April 13. tf

JUST FROM THE CITY,

With a Larger Stock than Ever!

JACOB NORBECK has just received from the city a large stock of GROCERIES, FISH, &c.,—the largest he has yet offered to the public, and which he is now opening, at his new location, KERR'S CORNER, on Baltimore street. Give him a call! You will find his

Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Salt, Teas,

and everything else, the best and the cheapest to be had in town—he having bought at low rates, and being determined to sell fast at small profits. Recollect, Kerr's old corner, Baltimore and High Streets.

May 11.

LATEST ARRIVAL!

Another Large Stock of New Goods!—Cheap, Cheaper, Cheapest!

JACOBS & BRO. have just received from the city, a large lot of New Goods—

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., &c.,

which they are prepared to sell cheaper than ever. Step in and look at their assortment. You will find the newest styles of goods—as well as the latest Fashions for garments.

The Tailoring branch attended to, as heretofore. Good work and warranted to fit!

Gettysburg, March 23.

BRINGMAN & AUGHINBAUGH
STILL AHEAD!

WE have just received a New lot of HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, of the very latest Spring styles, and intend selling at small profits. Call and see them before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the place, Paxton's Old Stand, Chambersburg street.

March 23. tf

Cloths, Cassimeres,

VESTINGS, Kentucky Jeans, and Cottonades, the largest and cheapest stock in the country to be had at

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS.

DON'T forget to call at SCHICK'S, all ye who wish to purchase choice articles of Perfumery, Hair Brushes, Soaps, and everything else in that line.

SAPONIFIER or Concentrated Lye for making Soap to be had at

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS.

A tremendous assortment of PANTS, such as cannot fail to please the most fastidious. Call at SAMSON'S.

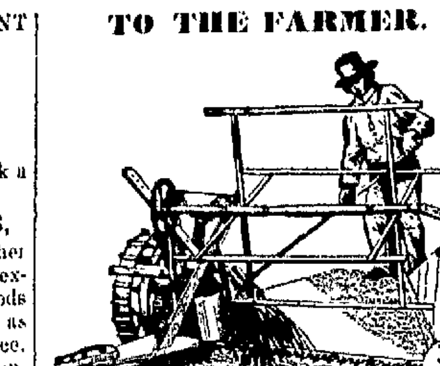
A FACT—MONEY SAVED by buying your **Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes** at BRINGMAN & AUGHINBAUGH'S.

HATS, HATS.—Those in need of the above article, would do well to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere, for SAMSON cannot be beat in giving bargains.

ALWAYS ON HAND.—Silk and Soft Hats of every description, and for sale cheap, at BRINGMAN & AUGHINBAUGH'S.

TOBACCO and Segars of the finest quality at COBEAN & PAXTON'S.

TO THE FARMER.



MANNY'S COMBINED

Reaping & Mowing Machine

WITH WOOD'S IMPROVEMENT.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agent for the sale of Manny's Combined Reaping and Mowing Machines, with Wood's Improvement, for Adams county, offers them to the public, believing them to be the best combined machines in use. They have been successfully introduced into different parts of our State, and have rendered general satisfaction. It received a Silver Medal at the State Fair last fall—also the first Premium at York, Cumberland, Centre, Huntingdon, and other County Fairs, where it was exhibited.

Farmers needing a Reaping Machine will please call upon the undersigned, before purchasing, as he always takes great pleasure in exhibiting these machines. He has one set up at TATE'S HOTEL, in Gettysburg, where it can be seen. Early orders are solicited, as the number received from the manufacturer will be in proportion to the demand.

SAMUEL HERBST.

Gettysburg, Pa., April 27. 3m

N. B. There are no Reaping and Mowing Machines manufactured in the United States, having upon them Wood's improvement, except those manufactured at Hoosick Falls, N. J. Parties manufacturing Reaping and Mowing Machines are cautioned against using Wood's improvement, and are hereby notified that payment will be exacted to the full extent for the use made of them.

H. R. PARSONS, *Agent.*

MAP OF ADAMS COUNTY.

BY M. S. CONVERSE.

From actual Surveys carefully taken by C. M. Hopkins, Civil Engineer.

THIS Map is drafted upon a scale of 1¼ inches to the mile, making it very convenient to find by it the *distance* from one place to another in the County, and it will have upon it every

PUBLIC ROAD.

All Post Offices, Hotels, Stores, Churches, School Houses, Cemeteries, Mills, Mechanics' Shops, &c., will be marked, and the residence of EVERY PROPERTY HOLDER in the County will be noticed with a dot, and his name carefully inserted. It will be distinctly Engraved, handsomely colored, and the border ornamented with views and engravings of Public Buildings, and Private Residences in the County, and delivered to subscribers

For $5.00 per Copy.

The undersigned have examined the draft of the Map of Adams County, now being prepared by Mr. CONVERSE, and are well satisfied with its general correctness. When finished in the style of the Maps of other counties shown as specimens, it will be a beautiful and valuable map, and should be possessed by every family able to own it in the county. As the maps are to be made *only for Subscribers* we hope no person will fail to secure one while the opportunity presents itself.

REFERENCES.

D. A. Buehler,	Dr. H. L. Baugher,
Dr. S. S. Schmucker,	Prof. M. L. Stoever,
Fahnestock Brothers,	" M. Jacobs,
Geo. Arnold,	Dr. C. F. Schaeffer,
A. D. Buehler,	D. McConaughy,
S. R. Russell,	David Wills,
C. H. Buehler,	G. Swope,
Dr. C. P. Krauth,	Cobean & Paxton,
R. G. Harper,	Rev. Jacob Ziegler,
J. L. Schick,	H. J. Stahle,
Prof. Muhlenburg,	Rev. G. P. Van Wyck,
Danner & Ziegler,	J. Houck,
R. G. McCreary,	Dr. D. Horner,
David McCreary,	M. & W. McClean,
Rev. R. Hill,	John L. Hill.
Dr. H. S. Huber,	

Feb. 13, 1857. tf

DR. KELLING'S CANCER INSTITUTE.

FOR the Treatment of Cancers, Tumors Wens, Ulcers, Scrofula, any Growth or Sore. Chronic Diseases, generally, can be cured (if curable,) without surgical operation or poison. For all particulars write, state diseases plainly, and enclose twenty-five cents for advice. All letters must have a postage stamp enclosed to prepay answer. Medicine can be sent any distance. Address

C. L. KELLING, M. D.,
Mechanicsburg, Cumberland Co., Pa.

☞Mechanicsburg is 8 miles from Harrisburg, on the C. V. Railroad and accessible from all parts of the Union.

Old and young, poor and rich, come all—we will do you good.

☞To those afflicted who cannot visit me personally, I will send, per mail, on receipt of $5,00 only, a Recipe to prepare Medicine, with full directions for use, &c. State all particulars. Address as above.

Feb. 20, 1857.—6m

WALKING CANES, for gentlemen, of various kinds just received by

BRINGMAN & AUGHINBAUGH.

JEWELRY & STATIONERY—any quantity and the best stock ever brought to this place. If you doubt it call in and see for yourselves—at SCHICK'S.

MEN'S and Boy's Summer Hats of all kinds, to wit:—Straw, Chip, Braid, Panama, Otter Skin, Fur and Wool at all prices, according to quality, at

May 18. COBEAN & PAXTON'S.

DRESS and FROCK COATS, of every shade and quality, and cheaper than ever at SAMSON'S.

GENTLEMEN, do you wish to select from a large and handsome variety of Cravats Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, &c.? If you do call at SCHICK'S.

TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS & UMBRELLAS for sale at

March 13. COBEAN & PAXTON'S.

BONNETS, Ribbons, and Flowers, of every variety, and to suit every taste, to be found cheap at SCHICK'S.

QUEENSWARE, China, Glass and Stone ware, a large assortment just opened and selling at moderate Prices at

COBEAN & PAXTON'S.

KEEP DRY.—A large assortment of UMBRELLAS, at all prices, just received and for sale at SAMSON'S.

AN extensive assortment of IRON and NAILS just received at

April 14. FAHNESTOCKS'.

GROCERIES.—A fresh supply of Molasses, Sugar and Coffee, just received and for sale cheap by E. H. MINNIGH.

June 29.

Home-made Shoes,

ALWAYS on hand, and made to order, by the best of workmen at COBEAN & PAXTON'S Cheap Hat, Cap, Boot and Shoe store. [March 16.

Professional Cards.

D. M'CONAUGHY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office removed to one door west of Buehler's Drug & Book-Store, Chambersburg street.)

ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR
For Pensions and Patents,

Bounty Land Warrants, Back-Pay Suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given.

Lands for sale in Iowa, Illinois, and other Western States: and Agents engaged locating Warrants there.

☞Apply to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, Nov. 7. tf

DAVID A. BUEHLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care.

☞Office in the Diamond, adjoining store of A. B. KURTZ.

Gettysburg, Feb. 4. 1y

WM. B. M'CLELLAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE on the south side of the Public Square, two doors west of the "Sentinel" Office.

Dec. 23. tf

JOSEPH P. CLARKSON,
ATTORNEY & SOLICITOR,
No. 123 Lake street, Chicago.

COMMISSIONER for the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Florida, Ohio, Missouri, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa.

March 24. tf

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

DENTIST.

HAS his Office one door west of the Lutheran Church, in Chambersburg street, and opposite J. S. Grammer's Store, where persons wishing to have any Dental operations performed are respectfully invited to call.

REFERENCES.

Dr. C. N. Berluchy,	Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D
" D. Horner,	Prof. M. Jacobs,
" H. S. Huber,	" H. L. Baugher,
" D. Gilbert,	" H. A. Muhlenb'g
Rev. R. Johnston,	" M. L. Stoever.

April 18. tf

Who Wants a Good and Cheap DAGUERREOTYPE?

SAMUEL WEAVER having provided himself with an entire new and costly apparatus, is now prepared to furnish

DAGUERREOTYPES,

in every style of art, which he will warrant to give entire satisfaction. His long experience and superior apparatus give him advantages seldom furnished by Daguerreanestablishments out of the city. He has a large number of specimens at his Gallery, in Chambersburg street, which the public are requested to call and examine.

☞Charges from 50 cts. to $10. Hours for operating from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. Gold Lockets and Breastpins, suitable for miniatures, always on hand, at the very lowest prices.

Feb. 4. tf

BOUNTY LAND CLAIMS,

THE undersigned will attend promptly to the collection of claims for BOUNTY LANDS under the late act of Congress.—Those who have already received 40 or 80 Acres, can now receive the balance, by calling on the subscriber and making the necessary application.

JOEL B. DANNER.

Gettysburg, March 12. tf

TAILORING.

Removed a few doors South of the old Stand

J. H. SKELLY respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally, that he continues the TAILORING BUSINESS, at his new stand, in South Baltimore street, where he will be happy to accommodate all who may patronize him. All work entrusted to his care warranted to fit and be of most substantial make. Thankful for past favors & solicits a continuance of public patronage.,

☞*The New York Spring and Summer FASHIONS* are received. Call and see them

April 16. tf

Charles' London Cordial Gin

IS shown by the Records of the Custom House to be the only London Cordial Gin IMPORTED and sold in bottles; all others are noxious mixtures made here in imitation of it.

It is a delicious tonic beverage, and by its peculiar flavor (so different from other gins) is universally esteemed by all who use it. It is adopted with great success in cases of Dyspepsia, Gout, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Colic, Cholera, Fever and Ague, Stricture, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Epilepsy, &c.

Dr. Valentine Mott, of New York, in a letter to the proprietor, says:

Charles' London Cordial Gin is the purest, best, and most reliable Extract of Juniper I have ever seen.

Charles' London Cordial Gin is sold by all Druggists and Grocers in the United States, and so also are numerous poisons *called* "London Cordial Gin"—to avoid them buy only "CHARLES'." Reject any other offered to you as you value your health. Price one dollar for quarts, fifty cents for pints.

EDMUND CHARLES,
Sole Importer, 40 Broadway, N. York.

April 13. 3m

☞SOLD OUT—PAY UP!☜

HAVING disposed of my Hat, Cap, Boot and Shoe Store to Messrs. BRINGMAN & AUGHINBAUGH, who will carry on the business at the old stand, I respectfully ask a continuance to my successors of the liberal patronage, with which the public have favored me during many years. As I am now out of business, it is necessary that my Books and Accounts be closed up at once. All persons, therefore, who know themselves indebted on Note or Book Account are requested to call without delay and make settlement. I will be found at the old stand.

WM. W. PAXTON.

Jan. 12. tf

CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS can always be bought lower, and a larger assortment than elsewhere, is always to be had at

FAHNESTOCKS'.

MISSES and Children's Flats of all kinds and at very low prices. at

COBEAN & PAXTON'S.

VESTS, VESTS—an unusually large assortment, of every description, just received at SAMSON'S.

A Large lot of Summer Clothing selling off at very small profits at

COBEAN & PAXTON'S.

LADIES' Gaiters, Buskins and Sandals for sale cheap at BRINGMAN & AUGHINBAUGH'S.

OIL-CLOTH, and Carpet Bags, of all sizes for sale at BRINGMAN & AUGHINBAUGH'S *Cheap Hat and Shoe Store.*

BOOTS and SHOES—a large assortment just opened, and will be sold cheaper than the cheapest at SAMSON'S.

CASSIMERES—very cheap, just received and for sale by J. HOKE.

NEW GOODS, NEW FIRM, And the Cash System.

GEO. ARNOLD & CO.

HAVE just received from Philadelphia a handsome assortment of Goods suitable for the season. Our stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

and all Goods in that line is extensive. Cheap Cloths, Cassimeres, Cashmeretts, Drab Detate, Linens, Vestings, Drillings, &c., &c. Call and see us. If we cannot please you in a garment ready-made, we have our Tailors constantly cutting out and making up, and can make you a garment upon short notice and in the very best manner. Our prices cannot be beat. Give us a call.

P. S. I have given Mr. J. C. GUINN an interest, expressly for the purpose of settling up my old business. I have now been operating 37 years and have never, until now, determined to settle up my business generally. Those, therefore, who are indebted to me, either by bond, note, or book account, will please call and pay the same.

March 30. GEORGE ARNOLD.

Do You Wish Bargains?

IF SO, GO TO
SCHICK'S CHEAP STORE,
Corner of the Diamond and Baltimore street.

J. L. SCHICK has just returned from Philadelphia with a full and complete assortment of Spring Goods, consisting of Black and Fancy colored Cloths and Cassimeres, of all styles and patterns; also Satinetts, Jeans, Cottonades and Linen Goods, for Men's wear; and Satin, Silk, and Marseilles vesting; also, Suspenders, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, and Gloves, at prices to suit the times—which gentlemen wishing a complete outfit, would do very well to examine.

FOR THE LADIES.—Just received a superior assortment of Black Silks, which will be sold low; also, Berege de Laines, Ginghams, Brilliants, Calicoes, Irish Linens, Swiss, Book and Cambric Muslins, Dotted Swiss and Plaid Muslins, Gloves, Ribbons, Collars, Dress Trimmings, &c., &c., which for variety, excellence and cheapness cannot be surpassed in this market.

☞Recollect, that although there is a great rush to Schick's for bargains, all can be accommodated. No trouble to show Goods. Therefore call in, and examine the largest, richest and cheapest stock you ever laid your eyes on.

April 20.

HARDWARE STORE.

Danner & Ziegler

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have constantly on hand, at their Store in Baltimore street, and are regularly receiving, every variety of

Hardware, Iron, Steel, Cutlery, Springs, Axles, Coach Trimmings, Saddlery,

CEDAR WARE, SHOE FINDINGS, OILS, PAINTS, DYE-STUFFS, GROCERIES,

including every description of articles in the above line of business—to which they invite the attention of Coachmakers, Saddlers, Carpenters, Cabinet makers, Blacksmiths, Shoemakers, and the public generally. Their stock having been selected with great care, and purchased for Cash, they guarantee (for the ready money) to dispose of any part of it on as reasonable terms as they can be purchased anywhere.

Feb. 16. tf

GOOD INTENT

WOOLEN FACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the Manufacturing Business in all its various branches at the old stand two and a half miles west of Petersburg.

Having been to the East and purchased new Cards and re-fitted up his machinery, he feels confident in saying that he is prepared to do work in such a manner as cannot be surpassed any where in a country establishment.

Wool will be manufactured into all kinds of Woolen Goods, such as

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts,

Flannels, (barred and plain,) Kersey Linseys, Jeans, Blanketings, Coverlets, Carpetings, Shawls and Stocking Yarn. Wool will be

Carded into Rolls—*Also,*

FULLING & DYEING

done in the best manner. A large stock of the above-named Goods, particularly Stocking Yarn, kept constantly on hand, and will be sold low for cash or exchanged for wool, lard, soap, and country produce of all kinds.

For the Convenience of Customers,

All kinds of work, with particular directions on, will be taken in at Henry Myers' Mill; at the store of Wm. Gillespie, Gettysburg; J. & E. Millers' store, 2½ miles below Hunterstown; Jacob King's store, Hunterstown; E. Staley's store, Centre Mill; Abel Wright's store, Bendersville; Jacob Schriver's shop, Hampton; Seidle's store, Dillstown; J. Eckle's store, Centre Square; and at the house of David Taylor, near Shepherdstown.

☞Wool for carding will be taken away from the stands and returned in rolls every two weeks. Customers will please send their Wool early before the dry season sets in.

☞Any information may be had concerning work, by addressing the subscriber, at York Springs; and all orders for Stocking Yarn promptly attended to.

WILLIAM MEGARY.

April 13. 2m

Boots & Shoes.

MEN'S and Boy's Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers, of all kinds and at all prices, as cheap as the cheapest at

COBEAN & PAXTON'S.

SILVER.—A fine lot of Silver Spoons and Silver Forks, as low as city prices, now to be had at SCHICK'S. Call soon as they sell rapidly.

Plaster of Paris,

For sale by COBEAN & PAXTON,

March 16. tf

KEEP DRY.

A fine assortment of UMBRELLAS just received and for sale cheap at

BRINGMAN & AUGHINBAUGH'S.

QUEENSWARE,

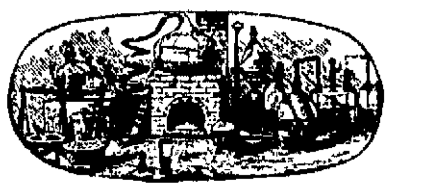
CEDAR WARE and an endless variety of Household articles to be had very cheap at FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS.

TRUNKS—a large lot of Trunks and Carpet Bags on hand, which will be sold low to make room at SAMSON'S.

THE attention of Ladies is particularly invited to the large assortment of plain and fancy GAITERS, latest style, just received by

BRINGMAN & AUGHINBAUGH.

DRESS TRIMMINGS of all kinds can be had at SCHICK'S, as cheap as the cheapest, if not a little cheaper.



AYER'S PILLS.

THE POETRY OF PHYSIC.

AYER'S PILLS, glide, sugar-shod, over the palate, but their energy, although wrapped up, is *there*, and tells with giant force on the very foundations of disease. There are thousands of sufferers who would not bear their distempers if they knew they could be cured for 25 cts.—Try Ayer's Pills, and you will know it.

Purify the blood, and disease will be starved out.

Cleanse the system from impurities and you are cured already.

Take this best of all Purgatives, and Scrofula, Indigestion, Weakness, Headache, Backache, Sideache, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Derangements of the Liver, Kidneys, and Bowels, all derangements and all diseases which a purgative remedy can reach, fly before them like darkness before the Sun.

Reader, if you are suffering from any of the numerous complaints they cure—suffer no more—the remedy has been provided for you, and it is criminal to neglect it.

That *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral*, is the best medicine for a Cough, is known to the whole world, and that *Ayer's Pills* are the best of all Pills, is known to those who have used them.

Price 25 cts. per Box—5 Boxes for $1,00.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass. and sold by A. D. BUEHLER, Gettysburg, and Merchants and Druggists generally.

June 15. 2m

Hover's Liquid Hair Dye.

THIS HAIR DYE needs only a trial to satisfy all of its perfection as a DYE, and the following testimonial from that eminent Analytic Chemist, Professor Booth, of the U. S. Mint, will only confirm what thousands have previously borne testimony to.

"Laboratory for Practical Chemistry,
St. Stephen's Place.
Philadelphia, February 17th, 1857.

"Being well acquainted with the substance composing "Hover's Liquid Hair Dye," I am satisfied that, by following the simple directions given for its use, it will not injure the Hair or Skin, but will give a *natural and durable color to the Hair.*

JAMES C. BOOTH, Analytic Chemist.

HOVER'S WRITING INKS, including Hover's Fluid, and Hover's Indelible Inks, are too well known and introduced to require any additional testimony of their character. The sales have been increasing since their first introduction, giving evidence that the articles truly possess that intrinsic merit claimed at first for them by the Manufacturer.

Orders, addressed to the Manufactory, No. 416 Race street above Fourth, (old No. 144,) Philadelphia, will receive prompt attention by JOSEPH E. HOVER, *Manufacturer.*

April 13. 1y

"CAST YOUR BREAD UPON THE WATERS, FOR AFTER MANY DAYS YE SHALL FIND IT."

A Certain Cure for Rheumatic Pains.

Don't condemn, but try it, it cannot fail.

E. C. ALLEN'S
Concentrated Electric Paste, and
ARABIAN PAIN EXTRACTOR,
FOR MAN AND HORSE.

(Copy Right secured according to law.)

Small Jar, - - -	Fifty Cents.
Large Jar, - - -	One Dollar.

The Electric Paste acts upon the Muscles, Tendons, and upon the whole nervous system, removing torpidity, and producing a healthy action of the blood. There being no volatile matter in its composition, it remains in action until it accomplishes its work. It cannot lose its strength, and is altogether harmless, its constituent parts being entirely vegetable.

WHAT WILL IT CURE?

We answer—Rheumatic Pains, when every thing else fails, Cramps, Cholic, Coughs, Chilblains, Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Head Ache, Tooth Ache, Swellings, Bruises, Sores, Ring Worm, Tetter, Stiff Joints, Contracted Cords, Fresh Cuts, Ulcerated Sores, and all Scrofulous Diseases where external remedies can be used, Sore Throats, Stiff Necks, &c.

☞What it will cure for Horses and Cattle:—Sweeney, Spavin, Fistulas, Poll Evil, Windgalls, Ulcers, Cholic, Sprains, Collar and Saddle Galls, Stone Bruises, Stiff Joints, Vertigo, Splints, and Running Sores.

☞For sale at the Patent Medicine Store of H. A. Rockafield & Co., next door to Kramph's Clothing Store, East Orange street, Lancaster, Pa., General Agent and by A. D. BUEHLER, Agent for Gettysburg.

☞None genuine but those Bottles having the words "E. C. ALLEN'S Concentrated Electric Paste, or Arabian Pain Extractor, Lancaster, Pa.," blown in the bottle.

☞Letters upon business, address E. C Allen, care of H. A. Rockafield & Co. Lancaster, Pa.

☞Look out for Counterfeits. Don't forget to ask for Allen's.

April 28. 1y

Consumption Conquered!

HAVING profited by the experience of nineteen years, as nurse in the Pulmonary department in one of the principal Hospitals of the city of London, I rejoice in being able to offer a speedy and permanent cure for that most fatal of all diseases, CONSUMPTION.

I long ago became convinced that *drugging* the stomach, for effect upon the Lungs, was an absurdity; and, that the only way to reach them was, through INHALATION. Inhalation enters the lungs through the air passages, coming in direct contact with diseases, relieves pain, allays coughs, neutralizes and dissolves the tubercular matter, causing a free and easy expectoration, and rapidly healing the lungs, producing strength, cheerfulness and speedy recovery. I have affected many remarkable cures of the LUNGS and THROAT, and can safely assert that Consumptives may be restored to vigorous health, and *frequently even when pronounced in the last stages.*

That I have been successful in my experiments, I give the following extract from the London "Medical Advocate" as evidence: Mrs. Wilson, late principal nurse in the city Hospital, and discoverer and inventor of the CONSUMPTIVE INHALER—a discovery in the medical world of more value to mankind than all the gold mines of Australia and California—is about leaving England for America,—where her only son has made his home.—The many Consumptives restored to health by her valuable discovery, on this side of the Atlantic, will, we feel assured, ever remember her as their saviour in this world."

To enable *all* to obtain the INHALER, I have set its price at the extreme and low sum of *Five Dollars*; on the receipt of which, and address of the applicant, I will send it, with directions for use, per Mail or Express.

Address Mrs. MARY WILSON, No. 16 Woodbine street, below Federal, Philadelphia.

March 16. 1y

GLOVES & HOSIERY, the largest, prettiest, and cheapest stock in town, at

April 14. SCHICK'S.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Flutes, Violins, Guitars, Accordeons, Fifes, &c. on hand and for sale by

April 14. MARCUS SAMSON.

FOR the newest styles of Goods, always call at SCHICK'S.

NEW GOODS! NEW ESTABLISHMENT!

JACOBS & BROTHER

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened a **Merchant Tailoring Establishment** in the room recently occupied by A. ARNOLD, in South Baltimore street, near the Diamond, where they will at all times be happy to accommodate all who may patronize them. Their stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Cassinets, Cords, Summer Goods, &c., &c., is large and selected from the latest styles—all of which they will dispose of at prices as low as they can possibly afford, their system being to sell CHEAP, *for cash or country produce.*

They will make up garments of every description in the most substantial and desirable manner, all warranted to fit and not to rip. Goods bought of them not to be made up in their establishment will be cut free of charge. They are making up a lot of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

in the best manner, which they will sell as cheap as the cheapest.

They have also on hand a large assortment of *Hosiery, Suspenders, Shirts, Shirt Collars, &c.,* to which they would call the attention of the public.

☞The Latest Fashions regularly received. Cash or Country Produce always current for Goods or Work. Don't mistake the place.

June 2.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

Circulation, over 100,000 Copies Weekly.

Twenty-five Witnesses;
Or, The Forger Convicted.

JOHN S. DYE is the author, who has had ten years' experience as a banker and publisher, and author of a series of lectures, at the Broadway Tabernacle, when, for ten successive nights, over 50,000 people greeted him with rounds of applause, while he exhibited the manner in which counterfeiters execute their frauds, and the surest and shortest means of detecting them. The bank note engravers all say that he is *the greatest judge of paper money living.*

Greatest Discovery of the Present Century for Detecting Counterfeit Bank Notes,

describing every genuine bill in existence, and exhibiting at a glance every counterfeit in circulation! arranged so admirably, that reference is easy and detection instantaneous. No index to examine! no pages to hunt up! but so simplified and arranged, that the merchant, banker and business man can see all at a glance.

ENGLISH, FRENCH & GERMAN!

thus each may read the same in his native tongue.

MOST PERFECT BANK NOTE LIST PUBLISHED. Also, A LIST OF

All the Private Bankers in America.

A complete summary of the Finance of Europe and America will be published in each edition, together with all the important news of the day. Also, a series of Tales from an old manuscript found in the East. It furnishes the most complete

HISTORY OF ORIENTAL LIFE,

describing the most perplexing positions in which the ladies and gentlemen of that country have been so often found. These Stories, will continue throughout the whole year, and will prove the most entertaining ever offered to the public.

☞Furnished weekly to subscribers only, at $1 a year. All letters must be addressed to JOHN S. DYE, Broker,
Publisher and Proprietor, 70 Wall st., N. York.

April 27. 1y

Inhalation in Consumption.

BRONCHITIS, LARYNGITIS, and other Diseases of the Chest and Throat, successfully treated by the Inhalation of Medicated Vapors and Powders, by absorption and constitutional treatment, as practiced at the Stuyvesant Medical Institute, New York City, Diseases of the Heart and Liver, Female Complaints, Dyspepsia, Venereal Affections, and Chronic Diseases generally, will receive the attention of the Physicians to whom such may have been especially entrusted.

The unprecedented success which has attended this method of treating diseases of the Lungs and Throat, has induced us to depart from our usual course, and avail ourselves of the columns of the Press, in order to bring it to the knowledge of such as may be laboring under, or pre-disposed to such affections.—The dawn of a brighter day has at length arrived for the Consumptive; the doctrine of the incurability of Consumption having at length passed away. We have indubitable proofs in our possession, THAT CONSUMPTION IN ALL ITS STAGES, CAN BE CURED!—in the first, by tubercular absorption; in the second, by the transformation of tubercule into chalky and calcareous concretions; in the third, by cicatrices, or scars. Those wedded to the opinions of the past may assert, that even now, Consumption is incurable; such are behind the age. To all, this great truth must be apparent, viz: that the medicine inhaled in the form of Vapor or Powder, directly into the Lungs, must be much more effectual than that taken into the Stomach, where the disease does not exist. The advantage of Inhalation in Consumption and Throat Diseases is that medicines in the form of vapor are applied directly to the lungs, where the disease exists, the stomach is thus left free to aid in restoring by administering to it healthy, life-giving food. There is no case so hopeless that inhalation will not reach. The means, too, are brought within the reach of all, the manner of administering the Vapors being so simple, that the invalid is never required to leave home, where the band of friendship and affection tends so much to aid the physician's efforts.

The Inhaling method is soothing, safe, and speedy, and consists of the administration of medicines in such a manner that they are conveyed into the lungs in the form of vapor, and produce their action at the seat of the disease. Its practical success is destined to revolutionize the opinions of the world, and establish the entire curability of Consumption.

I earnestly appeal to the common sense of all afflicted with lung diseases, to embrace at once the advantages of Inhalation; and no longer apply medicines to the unoffending stomach. I claim for inhalation a place among the priceless gifts that nature and art have given us, that "our days may be long in the land," and as the only ARK OF REFUGE FOR THE CONSUMPTIVE; a method not only rational, but simple, safe, and efficacious.

Such of the profession that have adopted Inhalation have found it efficacious in the highest degree, arresting the progress of the disease, and working wonders in many desperate cases. In verity, a signal triumph of our art over this fell destroyer of our species.

NOTE.—Physicians wishing to make themselves acquainted with this practice, are informed, that our time being valuable, we can only reply, as to ingredients used, to such letters that contain a fee.

The fee in all cases of Pulmonary Affections will be $10, on receipt of which the necessary medicines and instrument will be forwarded. The fee in other cases will be from $5 to $10. Applicants will state age, sex, married or single, how long affected, if any hereditary disease exists in the family, and symptoms generally. Let the name, town, and State, be plainly written. Postage for return answers must be enclosed. Letters when registered by Postmaster, will be at our risk.

All letters must be addressed to

WALLACE MERTOUN, M. D
M. Institute, New York City.

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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®